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Henry Purcell

MIDDLESEX & HERTFORDSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES

VOLUME II

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Henry Purcell.

By A. Hughes-Hughes.

IN this century of centenaries, as it has been very aptly called, it is not likely that such a music-loving, if not musical, people as the English should let slip the opportunity of doing honour to its greatest musician, Henry Purcell, who died on Nov. 21st, 1695. And, accordingly, a triple festival was organized by the Purcell Society, in the course of which the composer's "Dido and Æneas" was performed by students of the Royal College of Music at the Lyceum, one of his Odes to St. Cecilia and some smaller vocal and instrumental works were given by the Philharmonic Society, assisted by the Royal Academy of Music, and, above all, a memorial service was held at Westminster Abbey, attended by almost all our leading musicians, when Purcell's "Te Deum," written for St. Cecilia's Day, 1694, and several of his anthems, etc., were sung by the Abbey choir, largely augmented by volunteers from all parts of England and Wales, the symphonies and instrumental accompaniments being played by a numerous orchestra conducted by Dr. Bridge. Parry's fine "Invocation to Music," written in honour of Purcell, and produced at the last Leeds festival, was repeated at about the same time at the Albert Hall; and an Exhibition of MSS., Printed Books, and Portraits was held at the British Museum. Under these circumstances our choice of frontispiece will not be thought strange.

Before giving a very brief account of the picture from which our engraving is taken, a few of the principal details of Purcell's life and works may not be amiss.

Unfortunately, neither the exact date nor the place of Henry Purcell's birth is known. If we are to believe the tablet put up at the time of his death to his memory, he must have been born between Nov. 22nd, 1658, and Nov. 22nd, 1659. There is little doubt that he was born at Westminster, though Dr. Bridge's latest researches have not been able to ascertain the precise locality. He probably belonged to the Shropshire Purcells, whose arms he certainly bore. His father, also Henry Purcell, master of the

choristers at Westminster Abbey, and a gentleman of the King's Band, resided with other members of the choir in 1661 at Great Almonry South, near the Abbey, and it was probably here that he died, 11th August, 1664, leaving his son Henry to the guardianship of his uncle, Thomas Purcell (Composer-in-Ordinary for the Violins, Musician-in-Ordinary for the Lute and Voices, afterwards Master of the King's Band. *Ob.* 1682). Possibly this was the Thomas Purcell who was Groom of the Robes in 1660 (his nephew, Edward Purcell, was Gentleman Usher to Charles II.). It was in the year of his father's death that the younger Henry Purcell is supposed to have entered the choir of the Chapel Royal under Captain Henry Cooke—probably late in the year, as it would hardly be possible for him to be admitted before he was six, which must have been after Nov. 22nd in that year. Dr. Bridge informs the writer that he himself was only under exceptional circumstances admitted a chorister at Rochester when six years old. The usual age at Westminster Abbey is nine. The earliest composition attributed to Henry Purcell is a three-part song, "Sweet Tyraness," which appeared in "Catch that catch can" (re-edited by Playford) in 1667; but this may have been by his father. Henry Purcell, the son, certainly wrote, as early as 1670, a birthday Ode or "Address of the Children of the Chapel Royal to the King, and their Master, Captain Cooke." Besides the instruction he received from the latter, Purcell no doubt learnt a good deal from his uncle and foster-father, Thomas, and perhaps from Pelham Humphreys also, who succeeded Cooke as "Master of the Children" in 1672; it is certain that Purcell was a pupil at some time or other of Dr. Blow, Humphreys' successor in the last-named office in 1674, for the Doctor modestly boasts in the epitaph on his monument of having been "master to the famous Henry Purcell."

In 1676-8 the latter held the post of music-copyist of Westminster Abbey. About this time he began to write for the stage. According to Hawkins and two late 18th century MSS. at the British Museum, "Dido and Æneas," Purcell's only real opera, was written in 1677, "*æt.* 19," in which case the performance at Josias Priest's boarding-school for young ladies, said to have taken place between 1680 and 1690, must have been, as Mr. Husk suggests, a second one. The words were supplied by Nahum Tate,

of Tate and Brady celebrity, and were, as might be expected, not conspicuous for their beauty; take, for instance, the passage: "Our plot has took, the Queen's forsook, Elissa's ruin'd ! Ho, ho, ho ! " which last line is almost on a par with the oft-quoted, "Oh, Sophonisba, Sophonisba, oh" of Jemmy Thomson. The music in the "Libertine," containing the still popular song, "Nymphs and Shepherds," also belongs to this period. In 1680 Dr. Blow resigned his post of organist of Westminster Abbey in favour of Purcell ; and for the next six years the latter appears to have devoted himself chiefly to writing anthems and music for strings, the latter including both sets of sonatas, the first of which was published by subscription (10/-) in 1683, with a portrait in which he is represented as "*æt.* 24." He also wrote the usual number of occasional compositions, including "Sighs for our late sovereign King Charles II," and a welcome-song to his successor. Purcell always managed to be on good terms with the powers that be—whether Charles, James, William or Mary.

In 1681 he married Frances Peters, by whom he had four sons, of whom only the eldest, Edward, born 1689 (called by Hawkins a good organist) survived him, and two daughters. From 1688 to 1690 he was again music-copyist of the Abbey. In 1691 he wrote incidental music to several plays, including Shadwell's alteration of the "Tempest," which contains the well-known songs with chorus, "Come unto these yellow sands" and "Full fathom five" ; Beaumont and Fletcher's "Dioclesian" or "The Prophetess" (published by subscription in the following year) and "Amphitryon," by Dryden, who says in the introduction, "We have at length found an Englishman equal with the best abroad," and wrote for Purcell in the following year what proved to be his dramatic masterpiece, "King Arthur," which contains, besides other still well-known airs, the spirited tenor song and chorus, "Come if you dare." In 1692 Purcell produced music to eight or nine plays, including "The Indian Queen," with the recitative "Ye twice ten hundred deities," described by Burney as "perhaps the best piece of recitative in our language," and the beautiful rondo, "I attempt from love's sickness to fly." Among other compositions of this year was Sir Charles Sedley's "Ode for the Queen's Birthday," beginning "Love's goddess," in which Purcell introduces the air of the popular but not very proper song,

"Cold and Raw," which, to Purcell's disgust, her Majesty, whose taste was not, it is to be feared, very refined, had not long before called for as a relief to some compositions of his own which he had been playing before her. The beautiful "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" in D for St. Cecilia's Day was the chief composition of 1694. These were performed on that day every year till 1713, when Handel's Utrecht "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" were composed. After this the two were performed alternately till, in 1743, they were both finally ousted in favour of the "Dettingen" Service. Purcell wrote a good deal also in this year for the theatre, and again in the following year, which was the last of his life; among other things the music for an adaption of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Bonduca," containing the martial "Britons, strike home," and the catch, "Jack, thou'rt a toper," said to be addressed to Purcell's *quondam* master (and then present boon companion ?) Dr. John Blow. In this last year he also composed the music to Part III. of D'Urfey's "Don Quixote," in which occurs the fine scena "From rosy bowers," said to be his last song.

Henry Purcell died, after a lingering illness, on Nov. 21st, 1695, *anno ætatis suæ* 37mo, probably at a house rented by him in Marsham Street, Westminster. His death has been attributed, apparently on very small grounds, to a chill caught in consequence of his wife's refusal to let him in upon his returning home in the small hours of the morning. He was buried in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey, and at his funeral the beautiful anthem, "Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets," composed by him for the funeral of Queen Mary, in March of the same year, was sung, just as Mozart's Requiem was performed a hundred years afterwards under similar circumstances. The anthem is still performed at public funerals in the Abbey. Besides the similarity in their age, and it may be also in their character, the last-mentioned composer and Purcell had many things in common. And, if we take into consideration the disadvantages under which our countryman laboured, especially in his compositions for the stage and his instrumental music, in both of which branches he was little more than a pioneer, a comparison drawn between the two composers—for which we have, unfortunately, no space here—would not, perhaps, always be in favour of the Salzburg *maestro*. The tablet erected to Purcell's memory bears the inscription, "Here

lyes Henry Purcell, Esq., who left this life and is gone to that blessed place where only his harmonies can be exceeded." This is said to have been written by Dryden, but of this there is no proof positive. The poet, is, however, known to have written an Ode to his memory (set to music by Dr. Blow) which appears at the beginning of the introduction to the "Orpheus Britannicus," a collection of solos and part-songs, taken chiefly from Purcell's odes and incidental music, published by the composer's widow in 1697.

Little is known of Purcell's character. Dr. Tudway, who was at least 12 years his senior, says "I knew him perfectly well; he was a man of commendable ambition of exceeding everyone of his time." Hawkins wrote "Mirth and good humour seem to have been habitual to him," but this is probably inferred from the convivial character of many of his songs, the words of which were, to tell the truth, not always of the choicest; but for this Tom D'Urfey, and the age in which Purcell lived, are most to blame. His popularity in his lifetime was enormous. Henry Hall, organist of Hereford, ends an Ode to his memory with the words, "Sometimes a hero in an age appears; But once a Purcell in a thousand years." Henry Purcell's branch of the family was supposed to have been extinct in Edward Henry, son of Edward Purcell, the great composer's only surviving son, but lately a Mr. Purcell Taylor has suddenly sprung up, who, we believe, claims descent from him. The various compositions alluded to in the above sketch do not represent perhaps more than a tithe of Henry Purcell's works, so that it is hardly surprising that he appears to have had very little time for teaching; in fact, the names of only two pupils have survived—those of Mrs. Cibber, the wife of Colley Cibber, and John Weldon [1676?—1736], an organist and composer of note.

For a list of all the known portraits of Henry Purcell see the *Musical Times* for December; the preceding number of that publication also contains an account, by Mr. Cummings, of some of the principal ones, with engravings of two of them; but that which we have here reproduced has not, we believe, been engraved hitherto. It was formerly in the possession of Dr. Charles Burney, the well-known historian of music, but its earlier history is wrapped in obscurity.

We should like to think that it had belonged to the learned Doctor's father, who was 19 at the time of Purcell's death, and "remembered his person well," and whose ownership of the portrait would therefore be some guarantee for the excellence of the likeness. But unfortunately there is no proof of this. From Dr. Burney the picture descended to his great-grandson, Archdeacon Burney, the present possessor, to whose kindness we are indebted for permission to have it reproduced. The portrait is an oil painting, 22 inches by 18 inches, by J. Closterman. The medallion in Purcell's right hand is supposed to contain a likeness of Queen Mary, and is probably a miniature copy of one presented to the composer by her Majesty; the roll of music hanging almost over the keys of the harpsichord is headed "sonata settima," and must therefore belong to the first set, published by Purcell in 1683, as the second set, though probably composed very shortly after that, was not published till 1697. The greater part of the latter set appears in an autograph MS. of Purcell's (Additional 30930), in which the latest date is 1683. Miss Done, of Worcester, has a replica of this portrait in which the first few bars of "Britons, strike home" (from Bonduca, 1695) are substituted for the seventh sonata. The present portrait is more like the other one by Closterman, belonging to the Royal Society of Musicians (supposed to have been painted in 1693-4), than to the engraving which forms the frontispiece to the above-mentioned sonatas, which appeared when Henry Purcell was 23 or 24.

Quarterly Notes.

SO far as excavations are concerned, the only material piece of work undertaken during the last quarter in Hertfordshire has been an attempt—made by the kind permission of the Earl of Verulam—to find the South Gate of Verulamium. The spot selected for the digging, which was under the direction of Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., is that shewn on Mr. Grover's plan as the southern exit of the Camlet Way; but from observations made by those who took part in the excavations in October it would seem

that the Way and Gate lie some distance to the west of the place indicated by Mr. Grover. This site, being pasture land, could not, at the time, be disturbed. Now that Lord Verulam has shewn an interest in the work of exploration by permitting this to be undertaken, we may hope that, ere long, an excavation of the entire site of the city may be undertaken on systematic lines, similar to those now being employed with such fruitful result at Silchester.

* * *

In London the chief antiquarian discovery of the past quarter has been that of the wonderfully preserved crypt at Whitefriars; as this forms the subject of a special note by Mr. St. John Hope in the pages of this magazine it is needless to comment upon it here.

* * *

The material for a history of two of the Inns of Court is about to receive a substantial addition by two works now in progress. The Honourable Societies of the Inner Temple and of Lincoln's Inn are having calendars prepared to their muniments. To that of the former body—the first volume of which will appear during the next few months—Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q.C., will contribute a preface, dealing somewhat with the history of the Temple; this will, no doubt, contain some sprightly reading.

* * *

Nor will the Corporation of the City be behind the times in letting the enquirer into the secrets of its history. At the instance of Mr. George Shaw, that venerable body is about to print, *in extenso*, its earliest records. The letter-books, "A" to "I"—which cover the period 1275 to, say, 1400—will first receive attention. Each volume issued will, we are told, contain an exceedingly full index. The exact date at which the initial volume will appear is not yet known; but in all probability it will not be till after Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A., has produced his "Modern History" of the City.

* * *

Those who are fortunate enough to possess a copy of the map which accompanies Sir John Evans' archæological survey of Hertfordshire will see that this county is certainly rich in remains of the past, and will therefore learn with satisfaction that it, at last, stands a good chance of possessing a County Museum. St. Albans has been, most appropriately, selected as the place in which the proposed Museum is to be situated. Mr. R. W. Ellis, of that

city, has generously placed some rooms at the disposal of the Museum Committee, and in these it is proposed to make a start with what will doubtless grow to be a very important county collection. The committee is a thoroughly representative one, and its joint secretaries are Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., and Mr. A. E. Gibbs, F.L.S., both of St. Albans.

* * *

What, at first sight, looked like a very interesting discovery was made, a few weeks since, in the course of clearing away a not very old house in Newton Street, between Holborn and Great Queen Street. The discovery consisted of a watch and seals, said, somewhat prematurely, to have belonged to Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1746. True the Fraser crest (a stag's head) was on one of the seals; but this seal also bears the initials "J.F.," and the watch-case has on it the London hall-mark for 1769-70. Perhaps when Mr. John Fraser, claimant to the Lovat peerage and estates, learns this, he will not press his title to the discovered property.

* * *

The history of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, has lately been told, at considerable length, to Mr. Justice Stirling during the progress of a somewhat singular law-suit, in which the Attorney-General, at the relatation of the Churchwardens, sought to restrain the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities from erecting buildings on certain plots of land in Little Britain. These, it appeared from excavations, had been formerly used as a burial ground. The Trustees took the view that the spot in question was never "a place set apart for interment," but that it was most likely the site of an ancient charnel house, and so did not come within the meaning of the Act of 1884, which forbids the erection of buildings on disused burial grounds. Mr. Justice Stirling is considering his decision.

* * *

The documentary materials for the history of Hertfordshire are being gradually made accessible to the student. The last issued appendix of the Historical MSS. Commission (London: Eyre & Spotteswoode) contains an account of the records of the Corporation of Hertford, extracts from which it is proposed to print in these pages next quarter. We are also very glad to record the fact that the county muniments are also now receiving attention, the work of cleaning and indexing them having been

already commenced. We shall probably not be far wrong if we attribute the initiative in both these undertakings to Mr. Charles Elton Longmore, the energetic Town Clerk of Hertford and Clerk of the Peace for the County.

* * *

Perhaps the most important event to record in connection with church restoration in Hertfordshire is the completion of the alterations in the church of St. Peter, St. Albans. The work has been effected through the munificence of Lord Grimthorpe. A series of previous "restorations" had effectually obliterated nearly all traces of the earlier and more interesting work; but it is satisfactory to record the fact that the fine monument to Edward Strong, who was Wren's foreman during the six-and-thirty years that the new St. Paul's was building, remains undisturbed. As much cannot, however, be said with regard to certain interesting inscribed monumental slabs, once in the church, but now ignominiously turned out to lie in the churchyard; amongst them is that of Robert Robotham, a former benefactor of the parish, who died in 1672, and whose benefactions are recorded on the slab in question. Mr. Wilton Hall has fortunately made copies of the inscriptions on these slabs, and these will be printed next quarter.

* * *

No one knows more about "London's Literary Sites and Associations" than does Professor Hales, so that everyone will learn with pleasure that, in a course of eight lectures on these subjects—to be given on Wednesday afternoons at the Hall, Crossfield Road, Hampstead—he intends to draw upon his store of knowledge for the benefit of others. But how will he deal with so vast a mass of material in eight lectures? This is the question which naturally suggests itself, and it can only be answered by remembering that a man who is completely master of a subject knows exactly not only what to say in a lecture, but also what to omit.

* * *

Remarks upon the subject of the Trinity Hospital are, for obvious reasons, for the present held over; but it may be of interest to note here that the Guild and School of Handicraft (Essex House, Bow, E.) are about to issue (price 3*s.* 6*d.*) an illustrated monograph on the Hospital by Mr. C. R. Ashbee.

The Signs of the Old Houses in the Strand in the 17th & 18th Centuries.

By F. G. Hilton Price, Dir. S.A.

THE signs of the Strand are somewhat numerous, but considering the number of the houses in this street at the present day, I certainly expected to have obtained a longer list, as I have been several years at the task of collecting them from the old newspapers and from contemporary and current literature. It must be known that up to the middle of the 18th century several of the great houses of the nobility, with large gardens, occupied a considerable frontage of the roadway of the Strand and so prevented houses occupying the site, which in a measure curtailed the space which would otherwise have been allotted to shops.

This road was, as everyone is aware, the principal highway for waggons, carriages, horsemen and footmen from the City of London to the City of Westminster. And we read that in early times, say in the 14th century, the Strand was nothing better than a marsh, full of hollows and boggy ground, and interrupted by thickets and bushes. Three rivulets, running from the higher ground, crossed this road, over which bridges had been thrown; there was Ivy Bridge, west of Salisbury Street; Strand Bridge, by Strand Lane, and another of these bridges was discovered in 1802, consisting of stone, fully eleven feet in length, covered with rubbish, &c., to the eastwards of St. Clement's Church. This latter was probably the bridge mentioned in the reign of Edward III. as being built by the Templars by the King's command. As late as the 16th century, the Strand was described as being "full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noisome to the passers-by."

The Strand probably derived its name from the fact of its being along the border of the river, before the present roadway was made, it having been raised to a height of some twenty feet.

With the exception of the great houses of the nobility and prelates, there were very few houses in the Strand before the 17th century. Of these the principal were: Arundel House, taken down in 1678; Bedford House, in 1704; Essex House, in 1710; Somerset House, in 1775; Wimbledon House, in 1782; Salisbury House, in 1696; Savoy; Worcester House, in 1683; Durham Place, or House; York House, in 1672; Northumberland House, in 1874, and some others.

It is not my intention in the present paper to describe the meanings of the different signs, as that has already been well done by Larwood and Hotton and Philip Norman in their books; but simply to record the occurrence of them with their approximate present sites as far as possible.

Therefore I propose to start at Temple Bar and work my way westwards to Charing Cross, taking in everything on both sides of the road. I have found it convenient to arrange the list in blocks, for instance, all the signs of houses described as being without Temple Bar, which extended as far as Essex Street. Within this block was the quaint old street called Butchers' Row, which occupied the centre of the roadway up to the church; it was taken down in 1813.

Then those described as being in St. Clements or in the backside of St. Clements.

Between Arundel Street and the May Pole.

Somerset House to Wimbledon House.

Savoy to Exeter Change.

Exeter Change to New Exchange.

York House to Hungerford Market.

Charing Cross.

Then follows a list of those signs which cannot be localised to any particular part of the Strand.

The number and interest of the signs might have been considerably increased had I taken those of the various houses in the different Streets and Courts leading out of the Strand, but thinking that it would make this paper too long, I have restricted the subject to the main thoroughfare, in which 450 signs are now enumerated.

Addison's Head.—Without Temple Bar.

1730—T. Corbett, bookseller.

Sometimes called the Painted Head of Joseph Addison.

Angel and Bible.—Without Temple Bar.

1705—R. Smith, bookseller.

Anodyne Necklace.—Over against Devereux Court without Temple Bar.

1731—At this sign specifics for the gout were to be had which were largely advertised.

Baptist's Head on a Charger.—Without Temple Bar.

About 1660—John Lawton issued a farthing token.

Baptist's Head on a Dish. - William Lovinge issued a halfpenny token.

Bell.—Without Temple Bar.

1669—John Martyn, bookseller.

Bible.—Without Temple Bar.

1692—D. Browne, bookseller.

1737—F. Clay, bookseller, was here, and we find D. Browne at the Black Swan.

Bible and Sun.—Next Rose Tavern, without Temple Bar.

1737—J. Hutton, a bookseller.

Black Swan and Bible.—Without Temple Bar.

1683—Dan Browne, bookseller. Advert: The late Horrid Fanatical Conspiracy, represented in a Pack of Cards, Curiously Engraven in a Pack of Cards Engraven on Copper Plates, is now Published and sold for 1/- a Pack.

1734—He sold "The Original of War, or the Causes of Rebellion."

Blue Posts Eating House.—Just without Temple Bar.

1709—Anthony Moring, proprietor; he advertised in the "Tatler" that he had been cured of the stone by a powder sold by Mr. Rogers, of Fleet Street.

Civet Cat.—This was the Strand side of Child's Bank, purchased by the firm and incorporated with it about 1750.

In 1749 it was in the occupation of William Trunkett, a perfumer, and afterwards of William Brockett.

Thomas Fleetwood, who drained Mellor Meer, near Ormskirk, in Lancashire, can be spoken with at his lodgings at the Civet Cat, 24 June, 1679.

Cock Alehouse.

1681—Late the Rose, next door to Temple Bar, south side.

235, Strand, was the site of this sign.

The Drake.—Without Temple Bar.

William Faithorne the elder, engraver and portrait painter, settled here in 1650. About 1680 he went to Printing House Yard, Blackfriars, where he died in 1691.

Elephant and Castle.—Without Temple Bar.

1650—The proprietor issued a farthing token.

1687—Mrs. Hall.

Golden Anchor.—Without Temple Bar.

1660—Snow and Walton, goldsmiths, who continued as goldsmiths and bankers until 1856, when, under the style of Strahan Paul & Bates, they failed. The premises are now occupied by the London and Westminster Bank.

217, Strand, is the site of this sign.

Golden Fleece.—Without Temple Bar.

About 1660—A farthing token was issued from here.

Golden Key.—Without Temple Bar.

1719—Richard Nicholls, goldsmith.

Golden Lion.—Without Temple Bar.

1681 to 1706—Heneage Price, goldsmith.

Golden Lock.—Without Temple Bar.

About 1660—A farthing token was issued.

Golden Spectacles.—Without Temple Bar.

1668—John Radford issued a half-penny token.

Green Cushion.—Without Temple Bar.

1660, about.

Green Dragon.—Without Temple Bar.

1676—William Cook, bookseller.
1694—Elizabeth Crooke, bookseller.
1705—T. Brown, bookseller.

Kings Arms.—Without Temple Bar, opposite Devereux Court.

1684—James Norris, bookseller.
1757—J. Cooke & J. Coote, booksellers.

Lamb.—Without Temple Bar, near St. Clements.

1687—Fuller, apothecary.
1723—W. Mears, bookseller.
1734—John Nourse, bookseller.

"Mrs. Tebb, Widow of Mr. Tebb, formerly a Grocer at the Lamb without Temple-Bar, whose House was burnt down about four Years since, is made Wet Nurse to the new-born Princess, Daughter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and is to have a Salary of 100 Guineas a Year."—"London Evening Post," 2 Aug., 1737.

Lord Bacon's Head.—Without Temple Bar.

1735—Weaver Bickerton, bookseller.

Man in the Moon.—Without Temple Bar.

About 1660—A farthing token was issued by T. H.

Marygold and Sun.—Without Temple Bar; the entrance was beneath the Bar itself, on the south side.

Early in the reign of Charles I. goldsmiths of the name of William Wheeler, father and son, were here; then Thomas Blanshard; and in 1664 we find that Robert Blanshard was here, who carried on Wheeler's business. Francis Child joined him in partnership and married Wheeler's daughter, whose mother had married Robert Blanshard. About 1672 the firm was Blanshard and Child, and in 1677 they were keeping running cashes at the Marygold in Fleet Street, they having secured the adjoining premises.

A Quarterly Bibliography of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

[The Editor desires to return his thanks to the following, who have most kindly brought items to his notice for the compilation of this list:—Messrs. F. G. Kitton, H. C. Weld, E. H. Coleman, W. Walker, J. J. Hopkinson, and W. E. D. Milliken, and to ask other readers of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries* to add to the completeness of the work by communicating to him any references with which they may meet.]

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Memoir of Richard Busby. By G. F. Russell Barker.

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[See also Local Notes and Queries appearing in the *Herts Leader*].

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Barnet and Barnet Field (illus.) By J. T. Symons. *Eng. Illus. Magazine*. Christmas Number.

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The Relative Advantages of Hard and Soft Water, with special reference to the supply of Watford. By John Hopkinson, p. 101.

On the Advantages of a Supply of Soft Water for the Town of Watford. By Arthur King, p. 116.

Climatological Observations taken in Hertfordshire in the year 1894. By John Hopkinson, p. 125.

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Report on the Rainfall in Hertfordshire in the year 1894. By John Hopkinson, p. 131.

The Floods of November, 1894, in Hertfordshire. By John Hopkinson, p. 141.

Notes on Birds observed in Hertfordshire during the year 1894. By Henry Lewis, p. 147.

Notes on Birds observed in the Neighbourhood of Heronsgate, Herts. By A Sainsbury Verey, p. 155.

Meteorological Observations taken at The Grange, St. Albans, during the year 1894. By John Hopkinson, p. 161.

Kings Langley, Restoration of All Saints Church, at. *Builder*, Oct. 19.

New River, Travels to the Source of. *Gents' Mag.*, Dec. [*See* also under Middlesex].

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Abbey, Abbot Ramryge's Chantry Tomb at, with drawings and plans. *Builder*, Nov. 30.

"Fighting Cocks," the, at. Etching (pub. at St. Albans).

St. Peter's, St. Albans, the Restored Church of (illus.) *Herts Advertiser*, Oct. 5th.

The Finchley Charities.

By W. B. Passmore.

MR. Plomer, in his communication regarding Gwyn and Bradshaw's suit in Chancery in 1684 (1), appears to think there may be some ground for the suggestion as to misappropriation of funds, and also that Sanny may have given to the Church "what already belonged to it."

There is, however, no foundation for either supposition. The suit was commenced by the appellants in a fit of spleen, owing to their having been defeated in a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, where they had been summoned for non-payment of rates; and as for Sanny's Gift, he devised his own inheritance at the "Fore Ridings" for certain superstitious uses and "Deeds of Charity."

The administration of the various estates has been marked by prudence, clearly shown by the continued increase of rental values, by constantly resisting encroachments, especially at the "Poyntals" estate, and in procuring plans to be laid down by a "very skillful Surveyor" in 1775 for the guidance of succeeding trustees, "to be handed down from Warden to Warden."

This will be seen by the following notes, which I have transcribed from the writings, minutes, and accounts in the custody of the Warden of the Feoffees.

The Donations consist of five separate and distinct estates, and may be described as follows, namely :—

I. *Robt. Waren's first Donation*, 1485, 1 Henry VII., is stated to be a croft of land of some eleven or twelve acres called "Burkey Croft," one head abutting upon the King's highway known as "Nether Street Greene," leading to North End, and the other head abutting upon the river called "Braynte Brooke." The land, afterwards known as "Rose Field," then went by the name of "Great and Little John Fields," and in 1885 was styled the "Brent Lodge" estate. In or about the year 1848 it was converted into a rent-charge of £60 a year.

The profits were to be in the disposition of the Feoffees for ornaments or other necessary things to be by them "purveid" and

(1) Vol. I., p. 134.

bought to the use of the parish church of Finchley, or for the reparation of the said church, and also for the repairing and amending of "fowl and feble highways" within the parish, and in other deeds of charity, for the health of the soul of the said Waren, and the souls of Marion his wife, and others.

The estate was devised to the first Feoffees, husbandmen, whose names are given by Mr. Plomer, providing that as oft as it should fortune all the said persons to decease, excepting six or five of them at the least, that then such six or five persons should enfeoffe twelve or more persons of the parish who "should be thought of most sadde and discreat demeaning," to be had and holden to them for all time perpetually to the intent and purpose rehersed and declared.

All the deeds of enfeoffment are preserved in regular course amongst the writings, without hiatus, down to the year 1881, and are of interest as giving the names of those parishioners most deserving of the above description, through a period of 400 years. In 1881 the trustees were appointed by the Charity Commissioners, that being the first occasion in the history of the trust of a deed of feoffment being dispensed with.

II. *Robert Waren's Second Donation*, 4 Henry VII., granted to the above-named Feoffees a messuage with a garden, described as being on the King's highway leading from Finchley Church to Hendon, and extending to lands of Lady Hastings on the north, to the same intent as before named with directions to dispose of the residue on Mid-Lent Sunday, at the church, to poor people most needy in the parish. This property was divided into three tenements and publicly let, after notice had been given in church at morning and evening service on three successive Sundays. It has since become two tenements, one let at very low rents to poor old parishioners, the other was let for many years to the Governors of the National School at £12 a year—a low rent, but the Feoffees thereby meant to benefit the school and old people ; it was an exercise of the discretion vested in them. In 1771 Lady Falkland, who had succeeded Lady Hastings as owner of the lands at the rear of these messuages, attempted an encroachment of "three foot and a half," but the Feoffees acquainted her Ladyship that any encroachment on the Charity estates would be resisted, and "nothing more was heard of it." A parcel of Feoffment land measuring 6ft. by 3ft.

was, however, lost to the Trust in respect of this second gift of Waren. In 1775 the piece of land had been let to the adjoining owner at an annual rent of one penny, as an acknowledgment of the Feoffee's right to the piece of land, and it appears from the accounts that the penny was regularly paid until the year 1849. In 1879 the warden claimed this parcel of land, but the then adjoining owner declined to acknowledge his right to it by virtue of the statute of limitation, and it being thought that the right to recover was barred by the statute, it was agreed to let the matter drop. In 1881 these houses had fallen into a ruinous state and required rebuilding ; they were let on a building lease of 80 years and now consist of three shops, a gateway and yard.

III. *Thomas Sanny's Donation* is dated 18th Aug., 1506, 21 Henry VII., and by Deed Poll, he "did give, grant and confirm to the aforesaid Feoffees a tenement with one croft of land called 'Foreryder's' and one cottage newly-built with one parcel of land called 'Many Pennys' and a croft of land called 'Stukefield' lying at the side of the common at Fynchelley Wood on the East side and the Highway called 'Hunter's Grene' on the West." The will of the above Thomas Sanny is not amongst the writings, but there is an engraving of it in brass in the Church, whereby it appears that after providing for certain superstitious uses, "whilst the world lasts," he applied the residue to the reparation of the said house "to dispose of to the highways," and to poor people, or in other good deeds of charity.

In 1803 the estate consisted of two enclosures of meadow land called the "Home Field" and "Poor Tom's Field," containing seven acres or thereabouts. The messuage had been converted into a public-house called the "Five Bells," with two cottages, rick yard, cock yard, etc. The public-house was afterwards let to the churchwardens of the parish for a workhouse, but falling into a ruinous condition the buildings were taken down in 1808 and three cottages built at an expense of £470, towards the defraying of which, timber was sold off the estate to the amount of £278 16s. 5d. In 1864 the Finchley and Highgate Railway cut through the property, and it is now partly covered with buildings, or let as allotment ground.

To be Continued.

London, Middlesex, & Hertfordshire Wills.

By the Editor.

DR. Marshall, F.S.A., has compiled a very useful "Handbook to the Ancient Courts of Probate" (published by Horace Cox, Breams Buildings, E.C.), which sets out the various Courts in which the wills of persons residing in different parts of England are to be found. Adding somewhat to this, it may be interesting to our readers to state that for Middlesex these are :—

(1) *The Consistorial Episcopal Court of London*, which had jurisdiction over the whole of Middlesex, with the exception of the parishes covered by the five Peculiars immediately following :—

(2) *The Peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Deanery of the Arches*, with jurisdiction over thirteen parishes in the City of London.

(3) *The Peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Deanery of Croydon, in the County of Surrey*, which included two parishes in Middlesex :—Harrow, with chapel of Pinner, and Hayes, with chapel of Norwood.

(4) *The Peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's*—five parishes in City of London, seven parishes and four precincts in Middlesex outside the City.

(5) *The Royal Peculiars of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster*—the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, the precinct and exempt jurisdiction of St. Martin-le-grand in the City of London; and, anciently, Paddington and part of St. Martin-in-the Fields.

(6) *The Royal Peculiar of St. Catherine*—the Precincts of St. Catherine near the Tower. Its jurisdiction ended in 1825.

(7) *The Commissary of London*—fifty-one parishes in the City of London, and forty-three parishes in Middlesex, outside the City.

(8) *The Archidiaconal Court of London*—forty-five parishes in London, all, except four, being within the City; and

(9) *The Archidiaconal Court of Middlesex*—twenty-five parishes in all, none being in the *City* of London, but the following eight, viz. :—St. Ann Westminster, St. James Westminster, Chelsea, St. Clement Danes, Kensington, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Paul, Covent Garden, being parishes in the London of to-day.

For Hertfordshire :—

(1) *The Consistory Court of Lincoln*, the records of which are at Lincoln. The bounds of the jurisdiction in Herts of this Court would be coincident with those of the Herts portion of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon next to be named, and the jurisdiction would be founded by sufficient goods of a deceased person being situate both in that portion of Herts and also in another Archdeaconry of the diocese of Lincoln. But the number of Herts wills in this Court would probably be few. This statement may be tested, for the earliest period, by reference to the work on Early Lincoln Wills by Mr. Gibbons.*

(2) *The Archidiaconal Court of Huntingdon (Herts portion)*, of which the registry was, and still is, at Hitchin, or, rather, the non-testamentary records are still deposited at that place ; the wills and administrations have been removed to Somerset House. The jurisdiction of the Court embraced seventy-seven parishes in Hertfordshire.

(3) *The Court of the Commissary of the Bishop of Lincoln in the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon*, of which the records are at Peterborough. Two registers of Hertfordshire wills, covering the period from 1556 to 1608 (of this or of the preceding Court ?) are said to be preserved at Peterborough.

(4) *The Consistory Court of London*—the rest of Herts, except Peculiars.

(5) *The Commissary Court of London for Essex and Herts*, embracing according to the Parliamentary Return) five parishes—Broxbourne, with Hoddesdon, Great Hadham, with Little Hadham, Little Hormead, Royston, Bishop's Stortford ; but, as a matter of fact, extending over the whole of Braughing Deanery.

(6) *The Archidiaconal Court of St. Albans*—twenty-two parishes.

(7) *The Archidiaconal Court of Middlesex for Essex and Herts*—twenty-four parishes, and

(8) *The Peculiars of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's*—three parishes, viz., Burnt Pelham, Furneux Pelham, and Albury.

Dr. Marshall's book has a carefully compiled index, and altogether is one of the greatest use to the antiquary and the lawyer.

It should also be mentioned here that the wills of both Middlesex and Hertfordshire people may be found in the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, now at Somerset House ; an index to the names of testators whose wills are entered in these registers, prior to the year 1558, has been printed by Mr. J. Chaloner Smith, of the Probate Department, in the publications of the British Record Society. Nor can a search for London, Middlesex

* Abstracts of all Wills and Administrations recorded in the episcopal registers of the old diocese of Lincoln, [comprising, *inter alia*, Herts] 1280—1547, 8vo., 1888.

or Hertfordshire Wills be said to be exhaustive until an examination has been made of the indices to those in the Court of Delegates—the highest court of appeal in all private matters; these are preserved at Somerset House, and have been indexed by Mr. Rodman, and this index is being printed in *The Genealogist*; the proceedings of the Court of Delegates are at the Public Record Office. Much of the foregoing information has been most kindly supplied to me by Mr. E. Cheyne, of the Probate Department.

The Adventures of Two Frenchmen at Hatfield in 1669.

By the Rev. M. T. Pearman.

IN 1670 Lord Holles of Ifield published an account of a misadventure that happened to some French acquaintances of his on the occasion of a visit to Hatfield in the previous year. The account was written in order that the facts of the case might be made known, with the special purpose of clearing the lord's conduct from certain reflections made upon it.

In Nov., 1669, two youths, members of old Norman families, Valentine Simon, Chevalier de Hoeville, aged about 17 years, and Adrian Lempriere, Sieur des Mezieres, aged about 19, came on a visit to London. They took lodgings in the Strand, at the house of a barber named Sedgewick, and remained quietly in town for about a week till Nov. 11th, when they made their memorable excursion to Hatfield. During their stay in town they had become acquainted with three fellow-countrymen of theirs. One of them, Beauvais, spoke English and under his guidance, apparently, all five set out for Hatfield, badly horsed, ignorant of the country, and without any fire-arms whatever. It was market-day at Hatfield; so they went into the market, saw the house, and returned to their inn. But their *outlandish* appearance and tongue aroused the suspicions of the people. The town rose on them, charging them with the robbery of four butchers on Totternol Hill in Bedfordshire on the Monday before, Nov. 8th, between three

and four in the afternoon. All the day they were detained in Hatfield, the people offering to let them go provided they paid the butchers £27, the amount of which they had been robbed. As they refused these conditions, the five Frenchmen were brought on Friday morning before Sir Francis Butler, who committed them to Hertford Jail. There they remained, in irons, for seventeen days, in a low, dark, damp room and with nothing but straw to lie on.

The evidence of the butchers, who were not sworn, amounted to this: that they thought the Frenchmen like the men who committed the robbery. All the butchers were together, but the two actually robbed were Robert Simmons, who lost £27, and Robert Bellingham who lost his bridle and girdle. The Frenchmen, excepting Beauvais, stated that they had not before been out of London since their arrival in England, and mentioned where they were on Nov. 8th. Paul Beauvais said he was servant to Mr. Edward Montacute, a son of the Lord Chamberlain. Guinet Chateauneuf lodged with him. John Boudandon was son of a Parisian merchant.

Fortunately for the prisoners, a surgeon named Murrel had been present at their examination before Sir F. Boteler. He informed Sedgewick of what had befallen his lodgers, and Sedgewick at once sent to them his son and also their servant, whom they had left in London.

By the servant the prisoners sent a letter to the Lady Holles. She was a Frenchwoman, and the estates of her family were contiguous to those of the captives, or, at least, to those belonging to the captives' parents. It was a trifle awkward. The Frenchmen should have reported themselves to the lord and lady immediately on their arrival in town. But they had not done so. Possibly the reason of their neglect may have lain in the fact that the Holleses were old; and they thought, with the modesty of youth, that they would not trouble them to shew the sights of London. However, the reason given was one of etiquette, their excuse being that they would not see her ladyship until they had put themselves in black clothes. When the letter arrived Lord Holles was ill in bed, But after conferring with Sedgewick, he sent him to Sir F. Boteler to offer bail. Unfortunately, however, a letter had arrived at Hertford from Judge Morton, directing that the

prisoners should not be bailed without his special order. Lord Holles, on Sedgewick's return *re infecta*, saw the Judge, and bail would undoubtedly have been taken had it not been that the butchers had appeared before the Lord Chief Justice and charged the Frenchmen with the robbery, *on oath*, so that the prisoners were no longer bailable. Lord Holles, who disliked oppression as much in his old age as in his youth, spoke to the King, who commanded him and the Lord Chief Justice to attend on the following Monday morning. When they met the Lord Chief Justice insisted that the prisoners were highwaymen; but on Lord Holles affirming that he would undertake for them, body for body, the King commanded that bail should be taken. Accordingly, a week after, the captives were brought to Westminster Hall; and Lord Holles entered into a recognizance of £2,000 for their appearance at the next Assizes at Bedford. At the following Lent Assizes they accordingly appeared and were indicted, but by the King's command their trial was removed to the King's-Bench by a writ of *certiorari*. On the first day of Easter Term they presented themselves in court, Lord Holles sending his son to do what was necessary for again bailing them. But on an indictment after a *certiorari* four persons were required to answer for the prisoner, body for body. As the Chief Justice objected to two of the bail, who were Frenchmen, on account of insufficient property, the four youths were sent to prison, where they remained till the 11th of May, when the trial came off. Three of the butchers charged them with the robbery. The fourth man, Edward Lawrence, rode for it and escaped, and so could not identify the robbers. Adrian Lempriere's horse, a bay with a white face and white feet, and Beauvais's, a gray, were alleged to have been ridden by two of the highwaymen on the 8th of November; and Simmons said further that Beauvais was the man who took his money from him; and Bellingham said that the 'black man,' who was Adrian Lempriere, when he overtook him, held a pistol to his breast and swore 'dam me, what money hast thou about thee,' and then pulled his bridle off his horse's head.

The defence consisted chiefly in proving an *alibi*. Mr. Compton, a J.P., Thomas Doughty, a solicitor, and the Sedgewicks witnessed to the presence of the Chevalier and Lempriere in London on the 8th of November. The question of the horses was also cleared

up. A poulterer named Philip Lemmon said that the bay horse with the white feet and face was his, and that the gray nag belonged to one Hooper. He added that his horse on the day of the robbery was hired by Captain Hill to go to Brickhill.

For Beauvais the evidence was equally conclusive. Sir Stephen Fox affirmed on his salvation that on Nov. 8 he saw Beauvais at a French play from 3 to 7 p m. His daughter, looking over the box into the pit, saw Beauvais, and remarked to her father that Paul was not gone into France. Afterwards he had some conversation with him. One MacDon, otherwise Mr. Munduglas, a Scot, at whose house Beauvais and Guinet lodged, gave evidence also as to their whereabouts on the day of the robbery.

To be Continued.

Memorable Brentford Houses.
Percy Bysshe Shelley at Syon House Academy.

By Fred. Turner.

NOW that some interest is being manifested in the preservation of buildings associated with the names of distinguished people, it may be worth while to direct attention, in these pages, to the situation of two houses bearing some connection with the poet Shelley. I mention Shelley not because he is the *only* distinguished person connected with the two houses of which I shall have something to say presently—there are several interesting characters associated with the poet during his residence in the town—but because he is the best known.

Readers of Professor Dowden's admirable Life of Shelley will remember that at the age of 10 years—in 1802—a new pupil entered Syon House Academy, Isleworth, near Brentford. It was Shelley, a boy destined to become one of England's greatest poets.

The situation of the house is much nearer to Brentford than Dowden's description would lead us to believe. It is only a few yards from the boundary line of the old county town, and is known locally as Brentford End.

Syon House Academy is notable, chiefly as the school at which Shelley was initiated into the rudiments of knowledge; but it was here also that the celebrated engineer, past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and schoolfellow of the poet—Sir John Rennie, was educated.

From Sir John Rennie's Autobiography we get some very interesting particulars concerning the school and its most distinguished pupil. In addition to Shelley and Rennie, the school register contained the name of Medwin, one of Shelley's biographers.

Until a few years back the exact situation of Syon House Academy was unknown, Prof. Dowden acknowledging, in a letter to the writer of this article—"I have not been able to identify the house. . . . . It would be a matter of much interest if you could identify it."

After considerable trouble I did identify the house. It is situated a few hundred yards from Brentford, Great Western Railway Station, close to Syon Lodge, the present residence of the novelist, George Manville Fenn.

The schoolroom of Syon House Academy, which extended to the high road has disappeared, so that we are unable to gaze through the "lofty windows" through which the poet was wont to watch the clouds and swallows flit past; but there still remains, in that part of the grounds which was formerly the playground, a portion of the bell tree, "so called from its having suspended in its branches the odious bell whose din," says Medwin, "(when I think of it) yet jars in my ears."

From the road the building answers to Prof. Dowden's description—"a gloomy brick building," but the gloominess is caused, to a great extent, by a dull wall which encloses it: once get within the enclosure and the dullness disappears, and a walk in the well-kept gardens is truly delightful.

Sir John Rennie's description of the place is worth repeating: —"It was a large house, formerly belonging to the Bishop of London. To the house were attached excellent gardens and

playground. The situation, moreover, was open and healthy, and the total number of boys was about fifty, ranging from eight to sixteen years of age. They were well fed and taken care of by the Doctor's excellent wife and his sister-in-law, Miss Hodgkins. The Doctor's eldest daughter, Miss Greenlaw, taught the youngest boys their letters, whilst the Doctor and his assistants devoted themselves to the education of the others, which education consisted chiefly of classics, writing, arithmetic, French, and occasionally geography and the elements of astronomy."

Sir John Rennie's schooldays at Brentford, judging from the brightness of his account of them, must have been altogether happier than those of his schoolfellows Shelley and Medwin, for Medwin says that to Shelley "Sion House was indeed a perfect hell."

To be Continued.

A Contribution to the History of North Mymms.

By W. Le G. Dudgeon.

AMONG the documents removed in 1866 from the Land Revenue Record Office to the Public Record Office is a roll on which are entered the proceedings in a case that came before William Thirnyng and his fellow justices at Westminster, in Easter, 1399 (1 Hen. IV), between John [Luscote] Prior of the Carthusian House of the Salutation of the Mother of God, London, and Beatrice Mouveron, or Montviron, touching the right of presentation to the Church of North Mymms.

Beatrice, late wife of John Mouveron, declares in her suit, in which she claims the right to present, that a certain Simon Swanlond was seised of the advowson of the Church of North Mymms, as of fee and right, in the time of Edward III, and that during the reign of the same king he presented a certain Thomas Horton,

his clerk, and that the right of the advowson descended from Simon to William, his son and heir, who afterwards demised the advowson to John Mouveron, her husband, and herself, for a term of ten years, commencing on the Feast of St. Michael, 41 Edward III. (1367). She further states that William, by his deed, confirmed their estate in the advowson aforesaid, for the term of 100 years, commencing on Monday in the week of Pentecost, 46 Edward III. (1372); and afterwards on Friday, the Feast of St. Barnabas, granted the advowson for their joint lives and one year more; that Thomas Horton resigned his charge, and that by his resignation the church becoming void, to her belonged the right to present, John Mouveron, her husband, being then dead. She complains that the Prior unjustly hinders her, and claims damages at 1000*l.*

The Prior, represented by John Wynkeburne, his attorney, denies all that Beatrice Mouveron alleges, and protests that the church of North Mymms pertains to two acres of land in Tacheworth, in a field called Little Pynkeford, in the county of Herts, and moreover declares that Nicholas de Thornton, Thomas de Bedewynde, and John de Thorpe, clerks, were formerly seised of the said two acres of land and of the advowson of the church, as of fee and right, and that they presented to the church William Burgeys, their clerk, who was instituted in the time of Edward III, and that after the death of John de Thorpe, Nicholas and Thomas granted the two acres of land and the advowson of the church to Richard II. in fee for ever, and that the king, amongst other manors, tenements, etc., by his letters patent, dated at Westminster, 1 April, 1 Ric. II. (1378), assigned the said land and advowson to the Prior, his predecessor, and to his successors in free alms for ever. He further says that the same king, by other letters patent, dated at the Manor of Sheen, 18th August, 5 Ric. II. (1381) granted license to his predecessor to hold the said advowson, and so he says that he holds the church by the grant of the late King Richard.

Beatrice protests that she did not know that Nicholas and Thomas de Bedewynde and John de Thorpe had ever been seised of the advowson of the church of North Mymms, or that they had granted the advowson to King Richard, as the Prior alleges, and she says that if William Burgeys had been instituted to the church

at the presentation of Nicholas and Thomas, she did not know that this was in the life of John Mouveron and after the estate of the advowson of the church made to herself. She maintains that the advowson does not pertain to the two acres in the vill of Tacheworth, as the Prior alleged, but is one in gross by itself, which she is ready to verify.

The case is adjourned, but though the final judgment has not been found, it is apparent from the following interesting extracts, taken from the Diocesan Register giving the presentations to the church, that the Prior was justified in his claim to present.

The first institution mentioned is that of John de Kirkeby, on the death of Hugh de Birne. He was presented by Peter, son of Peter Pycot, admitted at Tyngehirst, and instituted as Rector in the person of John de Gillingham, clerk, his proxy, by Oliver [Sutton], Bishop of Lincoln, in the sixteenth year of his episcopate, 7 Id. January (1295).

On the death of John de Kirkeby, John de Sandale was presented by Ranulph de Monte Caniso. He was admitted at Bueden, and instituted as Rector in the person of Nicholas de Loughteburgh, clerk, his proxy, by John de Dalderby, Bishop of Lincoln, in the eighth year of his episcopate, 5 Kal. June (1307).

Note.—John de Sandale was Dean of St. Pauls. In 1307 Edward II. made him Chancellor of his Exchequer (Pat. Roll 1 Edward II. p. 1). He was made *locum tenens* of the King's Treasury Oct. 4, 1312, Treasurer May 23, 1313, and Chancellor of England before the middle of the year 1315. Finally he was Bishop of Winchester, to whose election the king gave his royal assent Aug. 5, 1316. He died in 1319, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary Overies. (1)

Gilbert de Wygeton, priest, was presented by John de Sandale on his resignation of the living. He was admitted at Lafford and instituted as Rector in the person of Master Nicholas, vicar of the Church of Empyngham, priest, his proxy, by John de Dalderby, Bishop of Lincoln, 5 Kal. April, 1312.

On the resignation of Gilbert de Wygeton, Gilbert de Sandale, priest, was presented by the King (Edward II). He was admitted at Huthe, and instituted as Rector by Henry Burwasshe, Bishop

(1) Newcourt's Repertorium, Vol. I. p. 40.

of Lincoln, 4 Non. July, 1323, Master Thomas de Luda, Treasurer, Walter de Maidenston, and Roger de Luda, clerk, being present.

On the death of Gilbert de Sandale, John de Wynewyk, acolyte, was presented by the King (Edward III.) "by reason of the knights' fees, and the advowsons of the churches, which were of Sir Giles de Badlesmere, being in his hands." He was admitted at the Old Temple, London, and instituted as Rector by Henry Burwasshe, Bishop of Lincoln, 4 Non. March, 1339.

On the resignation of John de Wynewyk, Henry de Wynewyk was presented by Elizabeth de Badlesmere. He was admitted in the person of John de Wynewyk, clerk, his proxy, and instituted by Bishop Burwasshe, 13 Kal. May, 1341.

On the resignation of Henry de Wynewyk, William de Kesteven, priest, formerly rector of Potterspirie, was presented by Sir Hugh le Despencer (1) knight. He was admitted at Thame, and instituted as Rector by Thomas de Bek, Bishop of Lincoln, 6 Kal. June, 1344.

On the death of William de Kesteven, Thomas de Horton was presented by [Sir] Simon de Swanlond, knight. He was admitted at Nottele, and instituted as Rector by John de Gynewell, Bishop of Lincoln, 15 Kal. Oct., 1361.

On the resignation of Thomas de Horton, William Burgeys, priest, formerly rector of the parish church of Byllyng Magna, was presented by John de Thorpe, Nicholas de Thornton and Thomas de Bedewynde, clerks. He was admitted at Lydyngton and instituted as Rector by John Bukyngham, Bishop of Lincoln, 4th May, 1372.

(1) Sir Hugh le Despencer presented in right of Elizabeth his wife, widow of Giles de Badlesmere.

To be Continued.

The Tyssen Library.

By Herbert H. Sturmer.

ON the west side of the thoroughfare which is now Mare Street, Hackney, and a busy commercial highway, but which once was "Meer Street," a quiet residential village-suburban road, stands the handsome modern Town Hall of Hackney. In this building are sheltered the treasures of the "Tyssen Library," which is the property of the vestry of Hackney. Hither comes on Tuesday evenings at 7 o'clock, a genial honorary librarian, Mr. George Chambers, who opens up, in a comfortable reading-room, the resources of the library and those of his own learning, not only to Hackney ratepayers, but also to every *bonâ fide* student of the local antiquarian lore who cares to apply to him. The larger portion of the library is derived from a collection made with judgment and zeal by a Mr. J. R. Daniel Tyssen, who was long the Steward of Hackney Manor, and used his many opportunities of picking up Hackney relics and memoranda with splendid persistency. His sons and executors made the original gift to the Vestry of part of his collection, Lord Amherst (then Mr. Tyssen Amherst) seconded it with a noble donation of another portion which had come into his possession, and Mr. Frederick Daniel and others have helped by their gifts of books, pamphlets, portraits, and what not.

Among the thousands of items in the library I note especially the following:—A fourteen volume collection of the armorial bearings of families connected with Hackney, every page of which is adorned with a hand-painted blazon of arms. (In the last century Hackney Parish was a favourite district for the mansions of officials, city magnates, and other Londoners of position.) Two priceless volumes of the Court Rolls of the three manors (Kingshold, Lordshold, and Grumbold; Kingshold 1563-1857, Lordshold 1658-1857), indexed by Mr. J. C. Bradford. The seven-volume collection of marriage licences to inhabitants of Hackney, 1779-1863. A volume of extracts from the Hackney Registers, 1555-

1832. A volume of register-entries from seven London Churches (relating to Hackney), etc. Two volumes of documents relating to Hackney (from the Tower of London), dating 1291-1597, 1293-1425. Old property (and other) maps, and plans of the neighbourhood. Volumes of newspaper cuttings (from 1720) relating to local matters. Six portfolios of local views and engravings. Ecclesiastical notes and records, minutes of vestries, etc. Portraits of literary, political, and clerical personages. Wills and abstracts of wills.

I need detail no more items in order to show antiquaries and genealogists the value of the library of the Vestry at Hackney. Let them take tickets to Hackney Station some Tuesday evening, and they will find the Tyssen Library and Mr. Chambers (its presiding genius) all that I have said, and more.

The Enfield Charities.

MR. H. C. WELD has compiled a most useful little volume dealing with the above, which he divides into three sections. Section I. comprises those charities now governed under a scheme sealed by the Charity Commissioners in 1886; Section II., the Grammar School and a part of Prounce's Charity, which became a scheme of the Education Commissioners, settled in 1874; Section III., other charities and other properties in which the parishioners generally are interested, which, if not all strictly speaking *charities*, are included by Mr. Weld in his statement for the sake of convenience. There is much of antiquarian interest about many of these charities—one of which, "Prounce's," came into existence as early as the year 1516. The Charity Schools date back to 1557, when an estate known as "Poynett's," was conveyed for the purposes of a school; in 1586, one William Garrett left 50*l.* towards building a school house. When the estate was sold, in 1875, it realized 6,000*l.*

Vanishing Landmarks—
London, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire.

Continued from Vol. I., p. 148.

(From a Correspondent.)

Clare Market.—Within the last two years a complete clearance has been made of the buildings within the market square, and of some of the houses in Gilbert, lately re-named Twining, Street. These will shortly be followed by two relics, which, whilst not sufficiently obvious to take the attention of one passing by, are closely associated with the market's story. On the front wall of a condemned and tenantless house in Twining Street, by the entrance into Gilbert's Passage (leading from the Market to Portugal Street) is an achievement of coat-arms, finely carved in stone. It has received some damage, and is now encased in boarding. The stone is fixed too high for ready inspection. There can be little doubt that it is the arms of John Holles, second Earl of Clare ; the coronet is an earl's, the charge agrees with the "*Erm* 2 piles in point, *sa*" assigned to that house in Burke's "Dormant and Extinct Peerages," edit. 1883, the supporters are a lion rampant and some animal similar to a unicorn, the mottoes are indistinct, and of the date the last two figures are "59." John Holles, of Houghton (whence the streets here so called) elevated Baron Houghton on 9th July, 1616, and advanced Earl of Clare on 2nd Nov. 1624, died on 4th Oct., 1637. By his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanhope (whence Stanhope Street) he had two sons—John, his successor, and Denzell (whence Denzell Street), elevated Baron Holles of Ifield. John, second Earl, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of General Sir Horatio Vere, Lord Vere of Tilbury (whence Vere Street), and died 2nd January, 1665. His son Gilbert, third Earl, died 16th January, 1669, and was succeeded by his son John, fourth Earl, advanced Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle. He died 13th July, 1711, having adopted his nephew, Thomas Pelham Holles, second Baron Pelham, advanced Viscount Pelham and Earl of Clare, 1714, Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle, 1715, and Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1756 ; he died in 1768. So the date of the carving would seem to be "1659," as there was an Earl of Clare (John Holles) in that year, but none—of that house—in 1759. Earl John who had long lived there, founded the market, *antiquè* New Market, in or about 1654, and his successful contest in respect thereof with the City of London facilitated the establishment of similar markets west and north-west of Temple Bar. In his Londinopolis, 1657, Howell writes :—"Then is there towards Drury Lane a new market, called Clare Market ; then is there a street and palace of the

same names, built by the Earl of Clare, who lives there in a princely manner, having a house, a street, and a market, both for flesh and fish, all bearing his name." In 1640, Charles I. licensed Thomas York to build over St. Clement's Inn Fields, and in 1643 licensed Gervase Holles to erect a specified number of houses and streets north-west of the present market square. The Bill of 1657 for preventing an increase of buildings contained a clause reserving to the Earl of Clare a right to continue the erection of houses here, despite the general provisions of the Act. Joe Grimaldi, the clown, was born in Stanhope Street in 1779. The other relic is a quaint little "bulk shop," having but two floors, retaining its original penthouse or pentee, and last occupied by a poulterer, but now vacant, on the south side of Gilbert's Passage, and near the site (opposite the end of Portsmouth Street) of St. Clement Danes Watch-house. The "bulk-shop" is the last survivor of its kind here, and reminds us how Nat Lee met with his death, as is said, when on his way from the "Bear and Harrow," in Butcher-row, Strand, to his lodgings in Duke (since Sardinia) Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, one winter's night in 1692. A detailed notice of the demolitions in this quarter of the town would take up too much of the current number. Suffice it to say now, that at their meeting on 15th Oct. last the London County Council adopted a scheme, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for dealing with the Strand insanitary area, which provides for the clearance of the areas lying between (1) Drury Lane, Stanhope Street, Blackmore Street, and Kemble (lately Princes) Street; (2) Clare Street, Clare Market, Houghton Street, and Stanhope Street; and (3) White Hart Street, the Strand, Drury Lane, Drury Court and Helmet Court. Of the total number (3,038) of inhabitants displaced, provision will be made for 500 on the same ground, and for 1,270 on the Millbank prison site. The total net cost of the scheme is £216,500, including £2,250 for paving and other works.

Millbank Prison.—This site, of about 24 acres, is being gradually plotted out and taken for various public purposes, comprising blocks of artisans' dwellings (ten acres), an open space for recreation, and the British Art Gallery. The marshy ground was originally purchased in 1799 for, they say, £12,000 from James, Earl of Salisbury, for the erection of a Penitentiary House for London and Middlesex. According to a letter in the *Builder*, 7th March, 1868, the prison was designed by Mr. Williams, teacher of military drawing at the Royal Military College. The idea, though, of the radiating blocks has been claimed also for Jeremy Bentham, and for his brother, Sir Samuel Bentham; the main gateway, however, was by Thomas Hardwick. Owing to the nature of the soil the structure cost a great sum of money, computed at nearly £500,000. In 1815-6 Sir Robert Smirke strengthened the foundations with concrete, and rebuilt nearly the entire fabric (see the *Builder* as above). The prison was first used on 27th June, 1816, for 36 female prisoners from Newgate, and was completed in 1821. Having served at first as a house of detention, it became "Millbank Prison" in 1843, with a capacity for 1,000 convicts. It had two chapels, the Protestant chapel being in the centre (the organ was removed to the prison at Wormwood Scrubs). All the doors were iron,

the cells, galleries, kitchens, laundries, yards, &c., were paved with York or Portland stone. The six pentagonal blocks stood on about 16 acres; the burial ground, exercise yards, and gardens on about 9 acres. It ceased to be used as a convict prison in 1886, and was finally closed on 1st Nov., 1890. The materials were sold at auction at intervals in 1892-3. Some assert that the prison covered the site of Peterborough House. The writer of this note has ascertained that the belief is erroneous; Peterborough (or Belgrave) House was pulled down in 1809.

Parish Watch-house, Clerkenwell.—A fresh building has been erected on this site. The old watch-house, latterly No. 18 in Farringdon Road, was built in 1794, and had been so used until about seventy years ago. Under its floor and beneath the floor of the adjoining premises, ran the ancient *Fons Clericorum*, cited by FitzStephen, the biographer of his master, St. Thomas à Becket, and illustrated in Aggas's map, *circa* 1560, as pouring forth into a basin against the outer wall of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Mary. Stow mentions that particular basin as being "curbed about square with hard stone." A watch-house stood on this same site early in the last century; for Strype describes the approach to the well—"through a little house which was the watch-house, you go down a good many steps," he says. In the year 1800 was set up a pump against the front of No. 2, Ray Street, since incorporated with Farringdon Road, with an inscription stating that the pump was fixed there four feet distant eastwards from the spring, Clerks' Well; it stood close by the flight of steps leading up to Fox Terrace. It is commonly stated that the pump and tablet are alike lost, but the tablet and the spout of the pump may be seen affixed to the west wall of the tower of St. James's parish church, where they were placed in 1878. The church has replaced Jordan Briset's convent: so that the relics of the pump serve to mark the position, as nearly as may be, of the *Fons Clericorum* depicted in the map of Queen Elizabeth's time.

The Haberdashers' Schools, Hoxton.—The Charity Commissioners have framed a scheme for removing the Company's schools to a fresh site within the administrative county of London. The school—now a day-school—had its origin thus: "Robert Aske (1688) gave to the Haberdashers' Company £20,000 [? £30,000] to be laid out in the purchase of a piece of ground within one mile of London or thereabouts, and at the same time to build an almshouse for 20 poor single men, free of the Company; also to buy so much land as thereout might be paid to each poor man £20 for their lives [*sic*]; and the remainder of the money he directed to be laid out in lands for the maintenance of so many poor boys [sons of freemen] as same would purchase at £20 each for meat, drink, clothing, and schooling. Property was bought in Kent [at Great Chart] and also at Hoxton."* The latter property consisted of 21 acres, whereon they erected almshouse and school; the rest of the land at Hoxton they let on building leases. The almshouse —a model of it is preserved at Haberdashers' Hall—was designed by Robert Hooke, the celebrated natural philosopher, who shared in

* *Vide* School Board for London's Report on City Companies Charities 1881

founding the Royal Society, and succeeded Oldenburg as its secretary. Hooke's buildings proved too costly to be kept up; nearly all of them were pulled down, and Buttesland Street was made through the site. In 1824 the Company built the new almshouse, of which there is a print, by Rolph, after T. H. Shepherd. The portion that was left of the older building, being its north wing, or, rather, pavilion, and known as Haberdashers' House, was lately No. 55, Pitfield Street (*prius* Haberdashers' Walk) at the corner of Buttesland Street; its site was leased by the Company four or five years ago. Conspicuous for a high-pitched roof, with dormer windows, it was singularly like Edial Hall, Lichfield, as illustrated in Croker's Boswell, edit. 1848.

Crutched Friars.—The London County Council have agreed to the making of a new thoroughfare, to be called Rangoon Street, leading out of Crutched Friars, and appropriating the ground until recently occupied by warehouses belonging to the East and West India Dock Company.

St. Pancras—On 15th Oct. the Council passed a scheme to deal with the Churchway (Somers Town) area, whereby the houses in Churchway, Wellesley Street, Elizabeth Court, and York Buildings will be demolished, and their site taken for improvements. The cost of acquiring the site is estimated at £52,000. After allowing for paving, &c., and an expected recoupment of £6,800, the net cost is estimated to be £51,650. The ground landlords are Lady Henry Somerset and Lord Southampton, and it was stated that the former had generously agreed to defray all expenses, about £12,500, in respect of her own property.

Great George Street, Westminster.—The new premises built by Mr. Charles Barry, F.S.A., architect, for the Institution of Civil Engineers, stands on the site of No., 24 and 25. At No. 25, being then the residence of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Lord Byron's body lay in state for two days before being taken for burial to Hucknall Torkard.

Highgate.—The "Fox and Crown," an old-world wayside inn with a fore-court—formerly known by sign of the "Fox under the Hill," at the summit of West Hill—is about to make way for some stables to be added to some adjoining property. The Royal Arms on the front, and the change in the sign, are due to the fact that in July, 1837, the then landlord, Turner, arrested the too rapid progress down the hill of a carriage in which were the Queen and Duchess of Kent. The horses had become unmanageable, the carriage had no drag-chain, and for a few minutes its occupants were in considerable peril.

[A note on the alterations on the south side of the Strand, and the destruction of Old London landmarks consequent thereon, is held over till April for lack of space.—Ed.]

The Crypt at Whitefriars.

By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.

AN interesting fragment of the long-suppressed House of the Carmelites, or Whitefriars of London, has lately come to light in one of the streets leading southwards from the Strand. Near the bottom of Whitefriars Street is a small court known as Britton's Court, the south side of which is formed by a row of poor-looking tenements. Partly beneath the furthest of these from the street, and extending under the end of the court—a fact to which its preservation is undoubtedly due—is a small crypt, or under-croft, which has long been used as a cellar to the house. It is about 12½ feet square, with its sides to the cardinal points, and its walls are excellently well-built of blocks of clunch. There are no windows, and the only door is one in the south-west corner that led by a passing curving northwards into some other building. The roof is a groined vault with firestone ribs, filled in with carefully-cut clunch blocks. The ribs, originally eight in number, spring direct from the walls and converge on a central keystone carved with a fine and large double rose. The south-east rib, as well as the whole of that corner of the crypt, were destroyed when the tenement above was built; otherwise the crypt is in a singularly perfect and unmutilated state, which is all the more surprising, seeing that it has been used as a cellar for 3½ centuries. The crypt seems to be of late 14th century date, and closely resembles, in architectural and other characters, the sub-vaults of the contemporary buildings of Westminster Abbey on the east side of Dean's Yard. That it formed part of the Whitefriars Monastery there can be little doubt, but it is impossible to say to which of the buildings it belonged. It is said that a precisely similar crypt that adjoined it on the north was destroyed during building operations some twenty years ago.

Through the energy and care of Mr. Henry Lumley, the rubbish that encumbered the floor has for the most part been

taken out and sifted. Various antiquities and objects of interest were thus found, including fragments of pottery of all dates from the 14th century downwards, keys, horseshoes, a patten iron, wig-curlers, broken glass, etc., etc. It is fortunate that owing to the position of the crypt beneath the courtyard there is no immediate danger of its being destroyed "during building operations."

We may, in conclusion, remind the readers of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries* that a rough, though very good drawing of the crypt, taken quite shortly after its discovery—a drawing in which its chief features of architectural interest appear—was given in the pages of the *Daily Graphic* of the 12th of November last.

Meteorology.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY JOHN HOPKINSON).

September, 1895.—Temperature: min., 42·6° on 22nd; max., 82·8° on 24th; range, 40·2°. Rainfall, 1·28 inch on 2 days; max., 1·24 in. on 6th.

October.—Temperature: min., 26·6° on 28th; max., 74·4° on 1st; range, 47·8°. Rainfall, 2·84 inches on 14 days; max., 1·14 in. on 5th.

November.—Temperature: min., 32 0° on 18th; max., 63·3° on 16th; range, 31·3°. Rainfall, 3·17 inches on 19 days; max., 0·58 in. on 28th.

Autumn.—Temperature: min., 26·6° on 28th Oct.; max., 82·8° on 24th Sept.; range, 56·2°. Rainfall, 7·29 inches on 35 days; max., 1·24 in. on 6th Sept.

The rainfall during the autumn was 0·67 in. below the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Observations taken at The Grange, St. Albans, by John Hopkinson, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc.

September.—Temperature: mean, 61·0°; daily range, 21·5°; min., 42·2° on 14th; max., 81·9° on 27th; extreme range, 39·7°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 81 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 3·7. Rainfall, 0·72 inch on 4 days; max., 0·66 in. on 6th.

October.—Temperature: mean, 45·4°; daily range, 13·0°; min., 26·2° on 24th; max., 71·8° on 1st; extreme range, 45·6° Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 85 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·6. Rainfall, 2·61 inches on 15 days; max., 0·64 in. on 5th.

November.—Temperature: mean, 45·5°; daily range, 11·6°; min., 31·0° on 27th; max., 62·5° on 16th; extreme range, 31·5°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 91 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·8. Rainfall, 4·49 inches on 21 days; max., 0·65 in. on 15th.

Autumn.—Temperature: mean, 50·6°; daily range, 15·4°; min., 26·2° on 24th Oct.; max., 81·9° on 27th Sept.; extreme range, 55·7°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 86 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·0. Rainfall, 7·82 inches on 40 days; max., 0·66 in. on 6th Sept.

The weather during the autumn of 1895 has been very remarkable. September was an unprecedentedly warm month, so far as our Herts records go, and its mean temperature exceeded the average for any of the three *summer* months for the previous eight years at St. Albans. The last nine days had the very high mean temperature of 64·6°. October and November had practically the same temperature, November being about as much warmer than the average as October was colder. September, also, was an exceptionally dry month, while November was a very wet one, the rainfall throughout the autumn being about the average, but on less than the usual number of days. The daily range of temperature was great, the relative humidity was below the average, and the sky was less cloudy than usual. These three features—warm days with cold nights, a dry atmosphere, and a bright sky—usually go together.

The Accounts of St. Albans Grammar School.

(Continued from Vol. I., p. 142.)

By the Rev. Frank Willcox, M.A., Head Master.

THE period to be taken in the present paper is from 1636—1646.

1639-1640. "Item to Soloman Molton for making of a newe frame for the schollers to stand at abowte the hearth, when they use fire in the winter."

"Item spent upon the gentlemen the 16th of November, 1639, when they came to pose the schollers and peruse their exercises at their breakinge up, in wyne and tobacco, iii*s.* iv*d.*"

"Item paid to Mr. Creswell which he laid owte for a newe howre-glasse and a new yron to set it in, ii*s.* ii*d.*"

1642-1643. "Item to Mr. Robart Ivorie, the Mayor, for subsetties sett upon that ground that Thomas Knowlton holdeth, the which was forgotten to be put down in his account, iv*s.*"

"Payd by Thomas Knowlton to the Lord General's army for 3 months, viz., March, April, May, 1643, viii*s.*"

"Item payd by Tho: Knowlton for 3 months in the Association, viii*s.*"

"Item pd. by Thomas Knowlton for 2 months to the Lord General's army, v*s.* iv*d.*"

"Item pd. by Thomas Knowlton the same time towards raysing horse in the county, iv*s.*"

"Item pd. by Mr. Thomas Knowlton towards the £400 wage in October, 1643, iii*s.* iv*d.*"

"For 44 foot of boards to Mr. New for mending of the partition betweene the Schoole and Schoole White portion and some holes in the Schoole, iv*s.* vi*d.*"

"Item, 16th September, 1643, pd. to Matthew Elliment for mending the petty School door lock and for a new lock and key for the School White door, iiis."

1643-1644. "Item, the 2nd of November, 1643, payd by Thomas Knowlton to Arnold the Constable for a rate to the souldiers, xv*d*."

"Payd by Thomas Knowlton the 2nd of December, 1643, for another rate for the souldiers, xv*d*.

"Payd by Thomas Knowlton the 3rd of February, 1643 (?) to Richard Deacon for ye Earle of March for Army, iv*s*. viii*d*.

"Payd by Thomas Knowlton more that time to Will Arnold for James Aylward's soldiers, vi*d*."

"Payd by Thomas Knowlton the 24th of February, 1643 (?) more to Arnold for Capt. Arnold's soldiers, i*s*. vi*d*."

"Payd by Thomas Knowlton in March, 1643 (?) for the Association and some other rate, the bill amt^h^ to vii*s*. 4*d*."

"Item payd by Thomas Knowlton to Mr. Woolley and William Pache for the lord of Manchester's army the 5th of April, 1644, iv*s*."

"Payd by Thomas Knowlton, May 18th, 1644, to Humphrey Heward and Joseph Frances for the Association souldiers, ii*s*. viii*d*."

"Payd by Thomas Knowlton to Robert Wooley, junior, for the Association's souldiers more iv*s*.

"Payd by Thomas Knowlton again to John Smith of three houses for the Association souldiers, iii*s*."

"Payd by Thos. Knowlton the 29th of June, 1644, to Will. Arnold, Constable, towards a dragoone, ii*s*. iii*d*."

"Payd by Thos. Knowlton the 17th of August, 1644, to John Woolley & Piggot Deaton for a tax for the black regment, iii*s*."'

"Payd by Thos. Knowlton the 27th of August, 1644 to Will. Sleepe of Sleapside for and towards a light horse and draggoone, i*s*. vi*d*."

"Payd by Thomas Knowlton to Phillip Oxton and Robert Prate the 9th of September, 1644, for the lord of Manchester's armie, ix*s*.

1645-1646. Item paid to two men that brought the bookes to the Free Schoole that was given by Mr. Raph Pemberton, iv*d*.

During the period dealt with by the present extracts (1636-1646) the following appear as—

Governors.—Mr. William Humfry, Mr. Robert Ivorie; Mr. Richard Reith, Mr. Henry Gape; Mr. Raphe Pollard, Mr. William New; Mr. Raphe Pemberton, Mr. Edward Eames; Mr. Gwyn Crosfeild, Mr. Thomas Oxton; Mr. Robert Ivorie, Mr. Thomas Cowley; Mr. William Humfry, Mr. Richard Reith (two years); Mr. Ralph Pollard, Mr. William New; John King, Doctor in Phissick, and Mr. John Simpson.

Vintners.—Richard Ashton and Sarah his wife, Mr. William New, the Boare taverne, John Medley, King's Armes, John Sympson, the Bull Tavern, Leonard Wolley (King's Armes) by the hands of John Medley, Gilbert Silliock, William Readwood.

Tenants of "Bullams."—Edward Seabrook, Thomas Knowlton (1636-1646).

Tenants of Platt's House "in Cooke Row."—Henry Martyn, Richard Martin (1646).

Schoolmasters.—Mr. Thomas Creswell (1636-1642), Mr. Thomas Creswell and Mr. Alban Plumtree (1643).

Ushers.—Mr. Richard Goddard (1636-1638), no name (1638-1646).

Scholars.—1636-1637: Mr. Powel's son, Andrew Bonfoy, Richard Ellis, William Peacocke. 1637-1638: fifteen scholars, no names. 1638-1639: Joseph Dell, John Simpson, Willm. Peerson, Alban Powell, Gabriel Partridge, John Street, William Fuller, James Williams. 1639-1640: Thomas Harmer, William Hickman, William Dalton, Samuel Jewell, Thomas Baldwyn, Robert Long, John Deane, Redmayne Cragg, Thomas Campion, John Winter, John Griffin, Nicholas Rolfe, John Munford, John Cooper, Edward Papitt. 1640-1641: John Brattle, William Ellis, 2 sons of Nathaniel Ewer. 1641-1642: George Travers, — Howland, John Smith and John Jackson. 1642-1643: two sons of Widdowe Kentish, Hendrick Edburrow, Sebrooke, Davis.

1643-1644: Newton, Bristow, Howard, Medlie, Losebye, Impey, Crofts, Harmar, Sleape, Smith. 1644-1645: Oxton, Simon Ewer, Robert Evirez, Robert Kentish, Henry Pritchard, Richard Holly, John Taverner, John Smith, Thomas Crail, Raphe Brabberie, John New, John Farmer, Thomas Allders. John King, Richard Dolloway, Samuell Gerie, John Marten. 1645-1646: Raph Loft, William Gibson, Peirre Gibson, Edward Bull, William Willerd, Thomas Jackson, John Hill, Nicholas Pricklow, Joseph Carter, Nicholas Medley.

Harpenden Church Bells.

By J. J. Willis.

THE Parish Church of Harpenden, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is of the Early Decorated style of architecture, of flint and stone, and has an embattled tower at the west end, containing five bells. The tower is as old as the 15th century, and is the only portion of the original structure now remaining.

In 1552 we find the Parish Church or Chapel of "Harden" possessed three bells, and a "Saints' Bell" in the steeple. At the present time there are five bells, and they bear the following inscriptions:—

1. Johannes Grene me fecit anno dom. 1574. 2. 1612—Prayse the Lord. 3. In multis annis Resonat Campana Johannis —1571. 4. × Intonat De Celis Vox Campana Michaelis. 5. Praise the Lord—1613.

It is thus seen that the first and third bells are dated respectively 1574 and 1571; both these were cast by John Grene, who is supposed to have been a local founder, but as yet unidentified as to his place of abode. The treble, No. 1, bears his name in full, while No. 3 perpetuates a pre-Reformation inscription, said to be ungrammatically rendered.

The second and fifth bells bear, besides the inscription, a foundry stamp, with the letters "R.O.," showing them to have been cast by

Robert Oldfield, who may be regarded as a Hertfordshire founder. The dates of his bells range from 1605 to 1638. His favourite inscription is "*Praise the Lord.*" No less than nineteen bells exist in Hertfordshire bearing this inscription. The word *Praise* is spelt differently on each of his two bells at Harpenden.

From the founder's mark on the 4th bell this is believed to have been cast by one John Danyell, a founder, of London, who usually employed an initial cross in his stamp, besides the inscription. This bell is dedicated to the Archangel Michael.

There are seven bells in Hertfordshire churches which bear the foundry mark of John Danyell.

Replies.

The Village of Eye (I., p. 109).—In connection with my notes on this village, I ask permission to quote the following extract from Larwood's "History of the London Parks," ii., 66 (*note*), and to enquire if any further information is obtainable with regard to the cross in question :—"By the side of the Eya-stream, and on the western outskirts of the leper-house meadow, there stood in 1531 a stone cross called Eye Cross. It is not impossible that this was the same stone cross near which in ancient times the Anglo-Norman kings held their *Placita*, or public courts and assemblies, a remnant of the French *jours de Mai*. These courts in ancient records are often said to have been held 'apud stone cross in County Middlesex.' See, for instance, 22 *Edw. I. Placita quo warranto*, and many others. Eye Cross is also mentioned as a landmark in the charter of feoffment from Abbot Islip to Henry VIII., by which the lands forming St. James's Park were surrendered, 23 Hen. VIII. c. 21. *Stat. of the Realm*, iii. 388-9." — W. F. Prideaux (Col.), Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

Sir John Scott, of Enfield (I., p. 124).—A licence was granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury on 26th April, 1682, for a marriage to take place at Allhallow's, London, between John Scott, of St. Peters-le-Poor, London, soapmaker, batchelor, aged about 25, and Mary Berry, of Allhallows-the-Great, spinster, about 20, with the consent of parents. The will of Daniel Berry (father of this Mary), of Dowgate, merchant, is dated 30th April, 1696, and it mentions Thomas and Stephen Scott, in addition to his son-in-law; it also mentions lands in Hitchin, co. Herts, Felversham and Radwell, co. Beds. It does not require a great stretch of imagination to believe that the above John Scott was the future knight, who is described as Sir John Scott, citizen and soapmaker, of London; knighted at Windsor Castle, 18th March, 1708, who died 10th October, 1719, and whose will is dated 28th August, 1719. His nephew John Scott, soapmaker, of London, died 24th February, 1723, aged 30, and was buried at Uxbridge Chapel, having married Catherine Harvey, who died 7th March, 1720, aged 25. There were Scots located at Uxbridge in 1696.—T. Walter Scott.

Briefs for Repair of St. Albans Abbey (I., p. 141).—One was issued in 1681. It is referred to in *Notes and Queries*, 5th Ser. IV., 447, 481 in a list of briefs at Clent. This reference is second-hand, being taken from Cornelius Walford's tract on *King's Briefs*, p. 26. The Christopher Packe, whose name occurs in Mr. Gibbs' article, was rather a well-known man, and a native of St. Albans. There is a notice of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.—Richard B. Prosser.

Staple Inn (I., p. 148).—The fire at No. 1, Staple Inn, which is mentioned in the note at the above reference, occurred on the 27th November, 1756. The following short notice of the disaster appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. XXVI., page 546, under the date given above :—"A fire broke out at No. 1, Staple Inn, Holborn, which entirely consumed the chambers of Mr. Ward, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Sharpe, and Mr. Sackville. It was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Sackville, Mr. Ward, Mrs. Ward, and several others saved their lives; but Mrs. Ward's sister (a young lady who came out of the country upon a visit but the night before), two of Mr. Ward's children, and their nurse, perished in the flames."—C. M. Phillips.

Caddington (I., p. 151).—I have only come across the name Lovelich once. A Dom. Ric. Louelich was instituted to the Rectory of Maulden, in this county, 24th March, 1374. From a rubbing of a brass in the Bedford Institute, he would appear to have been also seneschal of the Monastery, or Cell, at Markyate where he was buried 24th Feb., 1415. Probably there was some relationship between these two. As the Caddington Registers only commence in 1558, it may be assumed that he died before that date. A copy of the above inscription will be found in *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries*, II., 275.—F. A. Blaydes, Bedford.

The "Admiral Christ" Epitaph (I., p. 159).—If English's "Guide Book to Folkestone and Neighbourhood" is to be trusted, a version of the "Admiral Christ" Epitaph in the graveyard attached to the Parish Church there, antedates the one at Hatfield. The inscription is as follows (I quote from the guide book) :—"In memory of Francis Curry. He died 30 September, 1763, leaving surviving Mary, his wife." Then come these lines :—

"Tho' blustering winds and blustering waves,
Have cast me to and fro,
Yet after all my God decrees
A harbour here below,
Where at an anchor I do ride,
Until again I shall set sail,
. . . . . .
Our Admiral Christ to meet."

The last line but one is said to be undecipherable. The inscription was for many years buried, but the stone is now raised. Possibly some reader of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries* may have seen the epitaph, and can tell us from personal knowledge if my quotation of the Folkestone epitaph is correct. Assuming the date to be accurate, this is three years older than the Hatfield version quoted by Mr. Wilton Hall in the last number of this Magazine.—A. E. Gibbs, St. Albans.

A Hertfordshire Village (I., p. 173).—I think that Stevenage must be the village referred to, and although it is only about 1½ mile from "Tom Tiddler's Ground," it contains the residence of a medical man, and an inn which is partly used as an excise office ; but its sign has no connection with the one given to it in the tale written by Dickens. The village of Knebworth is about five miles from Redcoats Green, but it consists of only a

few cottages and other buildings, and would hardly be the place mentioned. As a matter of fact, Dickens did not walk, as he states, to "Tom Tiddler's Ground," for I remember paying a visit to the Hermit in the spring of 1862, and he told me in reference to the Christmas number of "All the Year Round," that he was very much annoyed by what the novelist had written about him, and that Dickens was staying at Lord Lytton's mansion at Knebworth when he drove over to Redcoats Green, accompanied by some friends, and interviewed him, and he found out his name when the tale appeared in the magazine. I should think I visited Lucas over a dozen times, and always found him very intelligent and polite, and, as may be imagined, somewhat discoloured.—Wm. Frampton Andrews.

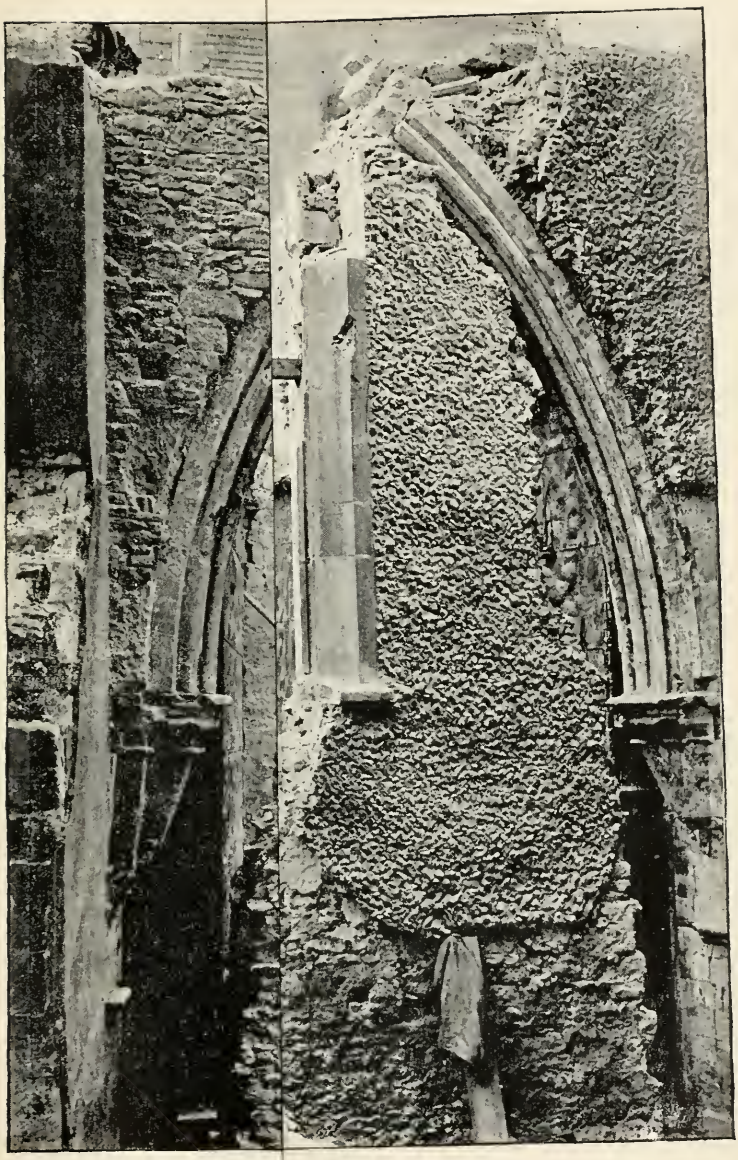
Kentish Town Parish Church (I., p. 174).—At the "Noble" sale in 1890, I purchased the manuscript notes of the late Samuel Wiswould, which were made for his "History of St. Pancras," which unfortunately was never published. Amongst them is a note that "on the 21st July, 1784, the chapel was consecrated by the Bishop of Bristol and divine service performed for the first time. A sermon adapted to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Carr, of Finchley." Also "the recess on the south side contains the altar, over which is a cast in basso-relievo of the coming of Mary Magdalene to the sepulchre." In "St. Pancras Past and Present," by Frederick Miller, published in 1874, the author says, "there are some good sculptures in the altar recess." In a "History of Kentish Town," published in the *Kentish Town Magazine* in 1885, it states "the recess on the south side contains the altar, over which is a cast in basso-relievo of the coming of Mary Magdalene to the sepulchre." So I should think the carving is still there, and has been overlooked by Mr. Phillips. Although I can find no record of dedication, I shall be glad if Mr. Phillips will say why the fact seems to be clearly established that the church has no dedication name whatever. I have several drawings and prints, etc., relating to this church, which I shall be pleased to show Mr. Phillips if they are of any interest to him.—Ambrose Heal, Nower Hill, Pinner.

I think there is no doubt that the old Chapel of Ease in Kentish Town, which was afterwards converted into a church, has always been known as "St. John the Baptist's," and that the

ascription to "Holy Trinity" is an error. Miller, in his "St. Pancras Past and Present," a book which, as far as it goes, I have always found trustworthy, says (p. 296) that "there are some good sculptures in the altar recess." This, however, would seem to be a question of fact which could be verified by any one attending the church, of which the official name is still apparently "Kentish Town Chapel." Wiswould in his valuable "Account of the Charitable Foundations of St. Pancras," 1863, pp. 62-75, affords some important information regarding this building.—W. F. Prideaux (Col.), Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

Headstones (I., p. 176).—Upright headstones seem to have been introduced into our churchyards about the time of the Restoration. In the parish register of Wendlebury, co. Oxon, it is stated that the gravestone of a person buried 26th Feb., 1667, was the first ever "set up" in the churchyard there. At Olney, co. Bucks, the oldest existing headstone is that of one Robert Sharp, who "died" 28th Dec., 1667. This may have been erected about two months earlier than that at Wendlebury. It is also remarkable as an early instance of the word "died" on a tombstone, which word is seldom found in epitaphs until a considerably later period. The earliest monumental inscription in Bunhill Fields, London, is said to be to Grace, daughter of T. Cloudesley, of Leeds, Feb., 1666. (Maitland's *History of London*, p. 775). This, I suppose, is or was on a headstone.—H. Gough.

Books and Records of the Bakers' Company.—Lack of space in the present number prevents us from noticing a tastefully printed catalogue of these, compiled by Mr. Sidney Young, F.S.A., and Miss Hilda H. Buchanan. It is hoped, in the next number of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, to speak more fully of this useful compilation and to give some extracts from it.—Ed.



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PORTION OF CHANCEL ARCH, ROLLS CHAPEL.

The Rolls House and Chapel.

By the Editor.

THERE is really so much that is interesting to be said about the history of the Rolls House and Chapel, and the space at my disposal in this magazine is so very limited, that the reader will, I think, commend my resolution not to touch on the merits or demerits of the destruction of the latter building, but to pass at once to the history of both.

The late Rolls House, which was, as we know, a remarkably plain and substantial structure, was raised in the year 1724, on the site of a building which once formed the home of Jews, converted to Christianity, an establishment the foundation of which dates from the year 1232.

In a document dated 16 January, 1232, King Henry III. states that, for the health of his own soul, and for the souls of his ancestors and heirs, he has given 700 marks sterling for the sustenance of such as had been converted from Judaism to Christianity, for making them a home, and for building them a church; this sum was to be paid yearly from the Exchequer, until lands or rents yielding that amount should be provided for their support.

Two months later the Treasurer of England (the Bishop of Carlisle) is directed to support out of that 700 marks, two chaplains to celebrate divine service in the converts' chapel. This suggests that the Bishop acted in the capacity of Master or Keeper of the House, and the theory is strengthened by the fact that three months after we find him directed by the King's writ to admit Roger de Parton, a convert, into the community.(1) However, before the end of November in the same year, the chaplains had been provided, and then, one of them—Walter the Chaplain—seems to have had the conduct of the establishment, admitting converts as inmates and distributing to them their liveries.(2)

(1) Close Roll, 16 Hen. III., m. 8. (2) Ibid, m. 33.

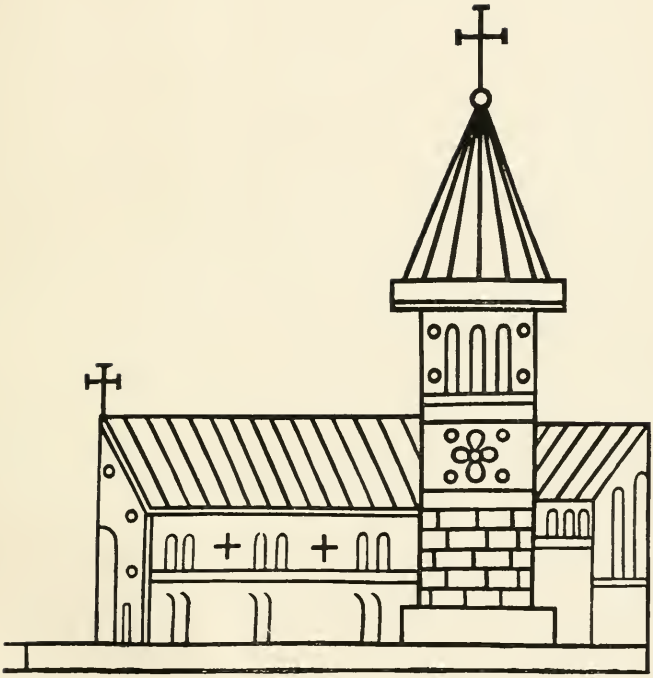
In the following May, A.D. 1233, presumably the same Walter is called "Keeper of the House of Converts of London," and conjointly with Stephen de Straund, and Joceus le Alderman, is directed to admit into "the college" Philip the Convert who had been baptized before the King at Reading.(1)

Now these documents bear out very exactly the account which Matthew Paris, in his *Chronica Majora* gives of the circumstances and date of the foundation of the House and the Chapel attached to it; but the *Corpus Christi*, Cambridge, MS. of the Chronicle, written very likely by Matthew himself, affords the additional information that Henry III. founded a similar institution at Oxford, and it gives us—sketched in the margin of the parchment—this very interesting picture of the Chapel of the London House of Converts, part of which till lately stood and was known as the Rolls Chapel. The artist, anxious to show a bit of both ends of the building, has, as we see, adopted a somewhat original method of perspective.

In the year, 1235-6, is a writ to the Keepers to admit a convert and his wife into the House, and similar writs follow in quick succession; men, women and children were admitted, many being related to each other. In one instance we find the keeper directed to admit the widow of a convert, although she herself had always professed Christianity.(2) All those admitted were to have their livery and provision. In 1236 the King bestowed upon the House of Converts the Church of St. Dunstan in the West, called "the Church of St. Dunstan near the New Temple," with its fruits and profits, which had been recently given him by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster.

The Patent and Close Rolls from this time contain, yearly, allusion to this newly-founded charity; some of these are worth considering, as they give us an insight into the manner in which the inmates lived: They had their home within the walls of the House, if they chose to avail themselves of it, but they laboured where their labour might be required; for instance, in 1238, two converts, who were the King's bowmen, were to have their daily necessaries provided for them in the Tower of London, where they were at work, in order that their labour might not be hindered.

(1) Close Roll, 16 Hen. III., m. 25. (2) Close Roll, 30 Hen. III., m. 23.
(3) Close Roll, 21 Hen. III., m. 15.



THIRTEENTH CENTURY DRAWING OF THE ROLLS' CHAPEL. FROM MATTHEW PARIS' CHRONICLE AT CAMBRIDGE.

The bestowal of garments for the use of the converts finds continual mention ; indeed, in the matter of robes the King seems to have been superabundantly generous. I do not know how long the Converts' House at Oxford continued in active existence, but I find, in 1235, writs to the Keeper of the London House to deliver robes to two convert students at Oxford, "John and Warine, the converts," (1) and just at this time the London House received a considerable addition to its funds by the bestowal upon it of the house in Oxford of one David, a Jew of that place, and of the "utensils, victuals and clothes found therein." (2) ; this looks as if the Oxford establishment was then closed.

This practice of the bestowal of robes gives us some idea of the number of converts in the House at a date at which we have, so far as I know, no other means of obtaining the information. For instance, in 40 Henry III., 1255-6, the King's Almoner is to deliver cloth for 150 robes for the converts (3) before Christmas. Next year cloth for 171 tunics for Easter,(4) and 164 for Pentecost. (5) Next year cloth for 150 tunics at command of the King and Queen, and 21 at command of their children. (6)

I do not find similar allowances afterwards, though we meet with special grants of liveries to individual occupants of the House. One of these grants shows us that a certain Robert Grosseteste was, in December, 1246, an inmate of the House of Converts: "It is commanded to the Keeper of the Converts of London that he cause to be delivered to Robert Groseteste, a convert, his liveries as one of the converts." (7) It would be interesting to know who the convert Robert Groseteste was ; possibly the name was assumed in compliment to the famous Bishop of Lincoln, in whose writings we find so much concerning the Jews in England.

In the King's confirmation of a lease, made by the converts on 7 March 33 Henry III. (8) 1248-9, we obtain the name of the second Keeper of the House—Robert the Chaplain, rector of the church of St. Werburg. The date of this lease is not given, so we do not learn precisely in what year he was Keeper, but in November, 1249, the Dean of the Arches is mentioned as having been the then last Keeper ; he had died, and the Abbot and

(1) Close Roll, 28 Hen. III., m. 14.
(2) Ibid, m. 12.
(3) Close Roll, 40 Hen. III. m. 19.
(4) Close Roll, 41 Hen. III. m. 8.
(5) Close Roll, 41 Hen. III. m. 9.
(6) Close Roll, 42 Hen. III. m. 15.
(7) Close Roll, 31 Hen. III. m. 12.
(8) Charter Roll, 33 Hen. III., m. 5.

Convent of Westminster were asked to provide a fit and discreet person to fill his place (1); the request is repeated a month later. (2) In the following January John de Gisor and the Abbot of Westminster are directed to protect the men, lands, &c., of the converts. (3)

In 1261 we find indication of the appropriation of the whole of the King's allowance to the converte, and also of the issues coming from their lands. John de Norwich, a convert, has a grant of the 8*d.* which a deceased woman received weekly as a convert and inmate of the House. (4) This is clearly filling up a vacancy.

In the year 1265 we are furnished with the name of another Master of the House—Adam de Cestreton; he was enlarging the premises or building new houses; six oaks from Windsor Forest are allowed him for his "works" within the enclosure—*infra clausum*—of the House of Converts. (5) Walter and John were still the chaplains, and they were enriched through the misdoings of one of their flock: Matilda de Grimsby, a convert, was a fugitive for felony, and so her 8*d.* weekly was bestowed on her spiritual advisers. (6) The same year the two chaplains sought and obtained the King's permission to demise to the Keeper certain houses within their close for life which he proposed to build or repair. (7) Next year the same Keeper had a grant of an entire set of robes twice every year, as the Dean of the Arches or other former Masters had been wont to have. (8) This bi-annual grant or an equivalent for it, was, as we shall see, continued until, comparatively speaking, recent times. Newcourt states that Adam de Cestreton died two years after his appointment, viz., in 53 Hen. III. (1269-70). I should add that in 1267 he was directed to appoint a third chaplain for the converts. (9)

After this we have reference to a Keeper named De la Ley, and upon his death, on 13 March, 1273, the custody of the House and its inmates was committed to John de St. Denys. On 19th March, 1275, he is directed to assign to Joan, wife of John de Hamslap, a convert, alms as a convert, and "a house within the

(1) Close Roll, 34 Hen. III. m. 20.
(2) Close Roll, Ibid.
(3) Close Roll, Ibid.
(4) Close Roll, 45 Hen. III., m. 13.
(5) Close Roll, 50 Hen. III., m. 10.
(6) Ibid.
(7) Ibid, m. 10 dors.
(8) Ibid, 51 Hen. III., m. 6.
(9) Pat. 51 Hen. III., m. 20.

enclosure for the reception of her family."(1) On 16 August following, the same Keeper is permitted to take stone from the side aisles of the chapel in order to lengthen the body of the same. From the wording of this entry, it looks as if the chapel was dedicated to the Trinity.(2)

Although Matthew Paris states that the House of Converts was governed by certain rules, it is not until 3rd June, 1280, that I find recorded anything in the shape of regulations for the government of the House. At that date the King addressed his beloved Clerk, John de St. Denys, Keeper of the House of Converts, of London, stating that both for the strengthening the faith of those who had been converted from the blindness of Judaism to the light of Christianity and for the winning of further converts, he had, by God's authority, been led to provide for the sustenance of the inmates of the House of Converts. Although, the King continues, the goods and chattles of Jews, converted to the faith, belong 'wholly and of right and custom' to him; yet, being willing to show to such persons some especial favour, he then bestowed upon them, for the period of seven years, for their sustenence, a moiety of the value of all their possessions, and also the chevage of all the Jews in England. All this was to be collected and brought into the Exchequer, and, by the Treasurer and Barons, paid to the Keeper of the House and by him assigned as directed. The letter then goes on to direct that those inmates who showed themselves proficient at any particular art, should practice that art, and that when they were able to make their living thereby, their allowance as inmates of the House was to cease; but I do not think, from the wording of the document, that their residence was of necessity to cease.

Then the fabric of the House and Chapel are dealt with.—If the rents, goods, etc., before mentioned proved more than enough, they were to be devoted to the fabric and adornment of the chapel and the augmentation of divine worship. In conclusion, very full power is conferred upon the Keeper for the rule of the House—"and if in the House aforesaid, either as regards persons or things, you should see matters to be corrected or reformed, you shall cause them, with all diligence, to be corrected and reformed, as shall seem to you most to conduce to the welfare of the House."(3)

(1) Close Roll, 3 Edw. I., m. 19. (2) Ibid, m. 6. (3) Patent Roll, 8 Edw. I., m. 15.

It is under the Keepership of John de St. Denys, and, no doubt, a result of the benefaction for seven years that I have just alluded to, that we find, amongst the Exchequer records, the first of a valuable series of accounts, which, as we shall presently see, give us a useful insight into the affairs of the House from the 13th to the 17th century. The first account is for 8-9 Edw. I., and it is of all receipts from rents of assize, from chevage, deodands, and money payable at the Exchequer.

It is interesting to see what was the income of the House of Converts at this time: The rents of assize from their London property brought in £6 15*s.* 8½*d.* at Michaelmas, £6 4*s.* 4½*d.* at Christmas, £6 16*s.* 8½*d.* at Easter, and £6 4*s.* 4½*d.* at Midsummer. From rents of assize in Oxford they reaped £3 1*s.* 4*d.* at Christmas and the same amount at Midsummer. Then we get one of the most interesting items: £14 14*s.* 9*d.*, being the chevage, or head-tax, on the Jews in England, numbering 1,179—3*d.* a head. The sale of the chattels of one convert at Oxford brought in 10*s.*, whilst the five books of rhetoric and grammar, belonging to the same convert, yielded, on sale, £1 10*s.* 10*d.* The chattels of a London convert brought in 40*s.* The amount yielded from the rent of assize differs a little each year; but upon that we need not dwell. Perhaps the chief point of interest is the variation in the amount of the chevage. We have seen that in the 8-9th year of Edw. I. this was paid by 1,179 Jews. In the 9th year it was paid by 1,153; in the 10th by 1,135; and in the 11th by 1,151: this is the last account that furnishes this useful information; the chevage was afterwards farmed for a settled sum—£11 in the 12th year and £12 afterwards—which was duly paid to the converts.

It should be mentioned that we frequently find one of the converts sent to gather these amounts, after they had been assessed by the Justices; no doubt the process of conversion had not entirely obliterated the skill in getting in outstanding accounts, for which the Jewish race is justly famous!

I presume the benefaction by Edward I. in 1280 was in addition to the monetary allowance which Henry III. had granted; for besides the issues from deodans, &c., the account shows a regular payment at the Exchequer of £53 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.

The seven years during which the King had made such ample provision for the welfare of the converts, terminated in 15 Edward

I., the last year of the accounts just noted. It was presumably thought that the income derived from the deodands, etc., would, by that time, have enabled the converts to purchase lands, etc., which would yield a sufficient income for their support; but this was not so, and the converts were left in a sorry state till the 18th year of the King's reign. John de St. Denys and his deputy, Thomas de Colchester, had, in the meantime, died or retired from office, and things in the House had evidently been carelessly managed; the number of the converts had dwindled to 80 in 1290.

In Michaelmas term in that year the converts petitioned the King. They had lost their charters and title deeds; they stated that they were four-score and more in number, that they had not enough for their sustenance, and that their payment at the Exchequer was withheld; they prayed for a further provision in churches or escheats, in *ecclesiis vel escaetis*, and that there might be assigned to them, as before, a portion of their "jewry." The King said he would consider of that when he had time! Also they prayed that the grant to them of deodands—be they ever so small—be renewed to them "for ever"; considerately they add, "unless the King has already granted their deodands to others." The King was generous to them, and granted their request straight away. Lastly, they begged to have a Keeper placed over them who would pay due heed to their affairs, spiritual and temporal, and rule them and solicit their business. The King directs his Chancellor to provide a fit and proper person. This is noteworthy: there is a mysterious connection between the office of Master of the Rolls and the office of Keeper of the House of Converts for some time before the formal union of those offices in 51 Edward III., and I think this direction of Edward I. may explain it.

The Keeper or Master of the Rolls had, from the earliest times, been one of the principal officers of the Chancellor, and it is only natural and probable that the Chancellor would confer upon the Master of the Rolls every office of profit he could, and would therefore recommend him to the King as a suitable Keeper for the House of Converts. Sir T. D. Hardy, in his Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors, Keepers of the Seal, Masters of the Rolls, &c., names no Master of the Rolls before Langton in 1286, and is uncertain as to the date at which Langton resigned his appointment, so that there may be a gap in his list at this time. Therefore, Walter

de Agmondesham, the person recommended by the Chancellor to fill the post of Keeper of the House of Converts, may have been also Master of the Rolls. His appointment by the King as Keeper of the House of Converts is dated on 27th Oct., 1290[1]; he was to hold the office during pleasure with all its appurtenances as John de St. Denys, Archdeacon of Rochester, held it, and he was—if pleasing to him—to inhabit the buildings in which the Archdeacon dwelt. Undoubtedly the next Keeper, Adam de Osgodeby, was Master of the Rolls; he had been appointed to the latter office on 1st October, 1295, and he was made Keeper of the House of Converts on 7th November, 1307; his appointment was in the first instance during pleasure [2] and then for life. [3] His successor in the keepership, William de Ayremyne, appointed in 10 Edward II., was certainly Master of the Rolls. So was the next Keeper, Henry de Clyffe. The keepership was vacant again in 19 Edward II., and the King bestowed it upon Robert de Halden. [4] His name does not occur in Sir T. D. Hardy's list of Masters of the Rolls. On 8th March, 1 Edward III., A.D. 1327, the keepership was given to Richard de Ayremyne; he was then Master of the Rolls. John de St. Paul, appointed Keeper 7th June, 13 Edward III., had been appointed Master of the Rolls two years before. Thomas de Evesham, John de Thoresby, Henry de Ingleby, who were all Masters of the Rolls, were also Keepers of the House of Converts, and William de Burstall, in whom the two offices were formally united, in 51 Edward III., was Master of the Rolls when appointed Keeper of the House in 45 Edward III. So there was evidently a connection between the two offices long before their formal union.

But to return to the petition of the Converts in 1290; their request for a regular payment at the Exchequer was granted, and perhaps this was the most important concession they obtained. The King endowed the House and its Master with £202 0*s.* 4*d.* yearly, which sum was to provide his salary, and that of two chaplains and a clerk; to provide for the weekly payments to converts; and to maintain their houses and buildings. On the death of each convert his or her allowance was to be deducted. [5]

(1) Patent Roll, 18 Edw. I., m. 4. (2) Patent Roll, 1 Edw. II., part I., m. 12.
(3) Patent Roll, 7 Edw. II., part I., m. 17.
(4) Patent Roll, 19 Edw. II., m. 22. (5) Patent Roll, 20 Edw. I., m. 19.

Now the general expulsion of the Jews had taken place a little before this—in 1290, so that the number of Converts could not by any possibility, so thought the King, be increased, and, no doubt, he contemplated an entire termination of the expense at no very distant date. The subsequent history of the House of Converts shows, however, that this did not come about. How long the money was regularly paid we do not know, but very early in the reign of Edward II. the Converts complained of non-payment; perhaps the King considered that in the natural course of events all the converts ought to have been dead; at all events the payment was withheld, and the Converts again petitioned the Crown. Before granting their prayer the King, on 24th November, 1308, directed Roger de Hegham and John de Sandal to go to the House and hold an enquiry as to its state; they made their enquiry a week later, and found that of those alive at the time of Edward I.'s grant of £202 0*s.* 4*d.*, 17 men and 17 women = 34 persons, were dead, and that 23 men and 28 women = 51 persons, were alive and dwelling there. Thus we account for 85 persons; besides this, 4 men and 8 women = 12 persons, who were alive at the time of the grant, had withdrawn from the shelter of the House, and so whether or not they still survived, those who held the enquiry could not tell. The allowance to the survivors would then amount to £100 17*s.* 2*d.*, which, added to the allowances of the Keeper, &c., and the repair of the chapel and buildings, would bring the charge up to £123 10*s.* 6*d.* for the then current year; and it was agreed by the King in Council, on 11th September, 1308, that a writ of *liberate* to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer should forthwith issue for the payment of that sum,(1) and for subsequent payments, with deductions as the Converts died.

We have just seen that there were 51 converts dwelling in the House in November, 1308. The Keeper's account submitted to the Exchequer for the year 1330-1331 shews that there were then but 8 men and 13 women converts. This number fell to 7 men and 13 women in 1334; to 5 men and 11 women in 1335; it rose to 7 men and 11 women in 1336. In 1337-8 there were 13 women and 13 men inmates, but in 1339-40, there were but 2 men and 9 women, and before the year 1350 the number had fallen to 2 men

(1) Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 2 Edw. II., No. 126, and Close Roll, 2 Edw. II., m. 14.

and 2 women. Henry de Ingleby, who was Keeper shortly after this, had only the care of one man and one woman convert.

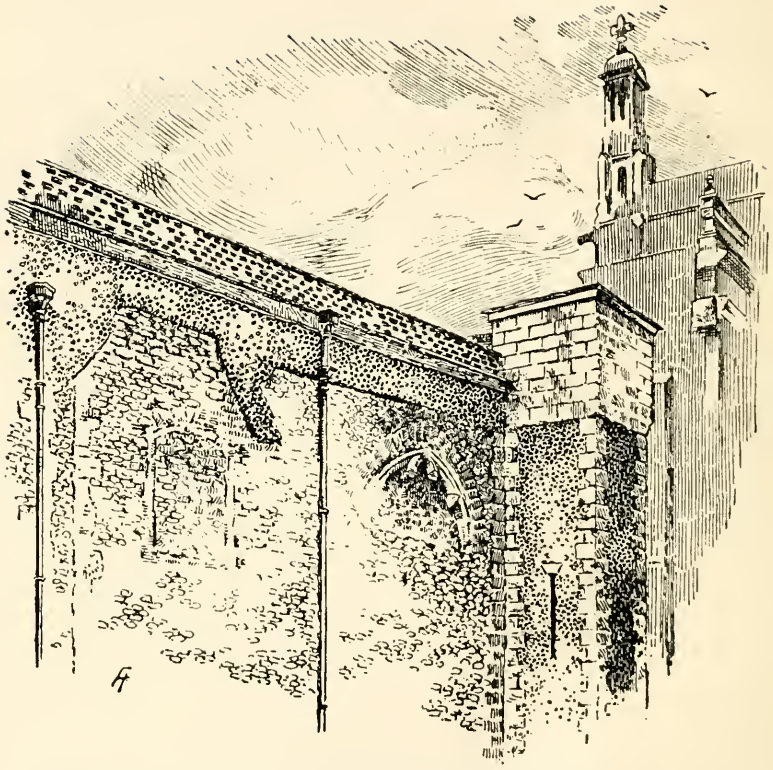
With this small number of converts it is quite conceivable that matters in the House were carelessly managed—that the keepership began to be looked upon as a sinecure, and that the King saw a reasonable excuse for keeping back his regular payments, both for the Keeper and his staff, and for the converts.

William de Burstall was appointed Keeper on 22nd July, 1371 ; the House then contained but two converts.(1)

His keepership was in many ways an eventful one in the history of the House of Converts. The late Keeper, or Keepers had, as I have said, evidently paid but slight heed to the welfare of the establishment over which they presided, and this Burstall probably represented to the King. The King, likely enough, considered that the two converts might be amply provided for from the rents belonging to the House, for in July, 1372, we find the Mayor of London directed to enquire what tenements and rents in the City and its suburbs had of old belonged to the House and were then withdrawn. An Inquisition was duly held at which a jury of citizens found that one great tenement in Friday Street, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, which Richard Knowl, draper, held for term of his life by lease from Sir Edward le Despenser, with reversion, after the said Richard's death, to the said Edward, was charged with a rent of 8 marks a year payable to the House of Converts, but Richard had never paid more than 6 marks a year to the House out of the 8 marks, and, for the last three years, had paid nothing at all. The jury continued that they knew not what other rents belonged to the House, and had been withdrawn.

Four years after this and six years after William de Burstall's appointment, viz., on 11th April, 51 Edward III., A.D. 1377, the keepership of the House was formally united with the mastership of the Rolls ; the document by which they were united gives us some insight into the state of the House and Chapel at that time. The King states that the House of Converts, consisting of a chapel, buildings, and enclosures, is in his patronage, and that the property "by the negligence and want of care of others who, before the said William, had the custody of the same House and did not care to dwell there," was "very much dilapidated

(1) Foreign Account, No. 3 *sub anno* 48 Edw. III.



TOWER AND SOUTH WALL OF THE ROLLS CHAPEL, REVEALED ON PULLING DOWN HOUSE IN ROLLS YARD.

and almost wholly in ruins." These dilapidations in "the House, chapel, buildings, and enclosures" William de Burstall had, at his own expense, repaired, and he had also erected new buildings within the enclosure. Considering all this, and that for the future the place should be kept in proper order, "we have," says the King, "at the supplication of the aforesaid William, who is Keeper of the Rolls of our Chancery," granted that, "after the death of the same William, the said House, etc., may remain for ever to the clerk-keeper (*clerico custodi*) of the rolls of our chancery for the time being, and to that office may be for ever annexed; and that the Chancellor of England, or the Keeper or Keepers of the Great Seal, may, after the death of the said William, have power, on every vacancy in the said office of Keeper of the rolls, to institute successively the Keepers of the Rolls aforesaid into the House of Converts."(1) It is important, this bit of evidence of re-building of a great portion of the Rolls Chapel towards the close of the reign of Edward III., and should be considered by those who studied the remains of the chapel before its demolition.

The two converts who were inmates of the House on William de Burstall's acquiring the office, were joined by a third, Thomas de Acre, in March, 1380. A writ addressed by Richard II. to the Exchequer on 5th Oct., 1380, directs the usual payment to Burstall for this third convert. Burstall either resigned or was removed from his office on 8th Sep., 1381, when he was directed to deliver the records and things pertaining to his office to John de Waltham, appointed Keeper of the Rolls. (2) This grant should have passed the keepership of the House of Converts, and perhaps it did; but in April, 1383, John de Waltham thought it necessary to obtain an inspection and confirmation of the charter uniting the two offices.(3) I find that in one account of his submitted to the Exchequer for three-quarters of a year, viz., from 16th Jan., 1386, to 24th Oct. following, payments are asked for himself, one chaplain, one clerk, and three converts. He was afterwards made Bishop of Salisbury, but he resigned his post as keeper of the House and of the records at the date of the conclusion of the account, viz., 24th Oct., 1386. He was succeeded by

(1) Patent Roll, 51 Edw. III., m. 20.
(2) Patent Roll, 5 Richard II., part 1, m. 22.
(3) Patent Roll, 6 Richard II., part 3, m. 12.

John de Burton who came into office on the day of John de Waltham's resignation[1]; his appointment was during pleasure.

There are several accounts during Burton's keepership; he had but one chaplain and one clerk. Three converts were in the House till 1393, when one "absented himself." Burton died on 18th July, 1394. John de Scarle was his successor, appointed, during pleasure, on 22nd July, 1394.[2] We have one of his accounts—that for his first year of office; he kept one chaplain, and there was but one convert in his care: John de Sancta Maria. An interesting document, dated on 7th Oct., 1395, records the delivery to John de Scarle (during the Chancellor's absence in Ireland) of the Great Seal at his House called "Le Converse Inn,"[3]—that is the House of Converts. On the 11th September, 1397, Thomas Stanley became Keeper of the House. His first account is for 1 and 2 Henry IV. The establishment consisted of one chaplain, one clerk, and two converts, John de Sancta Maria, who received 1½*d.* a day, and "Elizabetha filia Rabbi," who received a 1*d.* a day.

Nicholas Bubbewyth became Keeper of the House on 24th Sep., 1402.[4] He had one chaplain, one clerk, and three converts—two women and a man. According to a special grant[5] by the King, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rabbi—she is called the daughter of Rabbi Moyses, Bishop (*Episcopus*) [6] of the Jews—received an additional 1*d.* per diem.

John Wakeryng was made Keeper on 2nd March, 1405.[7] His first and many subsequent accounts are extant. His establishment was, as usual, the same, three converts being resident in the House. In the account for the 10th to the 11th year of Henry IV., we find the number of converts increased—two men, one described as "lately converted," and four women, one also described as "lately converted." In his account for the 12th to 13th year, the Keeper claims allowance for two chaplains, though he only kept ward over

(1) Patent Roll, 10 Richard II., part 1, m. 19.

(2) Patent Roll, 18 Richard II., part 1, m. 28.

(3) Close Roll, 19 Rich. II., part 1, m. 12.

(4) Patent Roll, 3 Hen. IV., part 2, m. 3.

(5) Patent Roll, 4 Hen. IV., part 2, m. 32.

(6) An interesting note on the translation of *Episcopus* by Mr. Jacobs is in Vol. I. of Jewish Exhib. publications. He thinks the word should be translated *Dayan*, not Chief Rabbi.

(7) Patent Roll, 6 Hen. IV., part 1, m. 14.

five converts; but in 2 Henry V. the converts were eight in number—five men and three women.

Simon Gaunstead was made Keeper on 3rd June, 1415; the number of converts in the House fell from eight to four during his keepership, which terminated in 1422; the account for 8-9 Henry V. mentions that the fee was not paid that year to one of the converts, Henry de Woodstock, "because he had returned to the country whence he came." On the 25th October, 1423, John Frank began his keepership, which terminated in 1438. Five converts occupied the House during his term of office. He was succeeded on the 13th November, 1438, by John Stopyndon. We have not many of his accounts, but the number of converts evidently remained as before. Thomas de Kirkby was appointed Keeper on 29th March, 1447; there were then four converts in the House. The number was increased to five in 1450. It dropped to four in 1451, and to three in 1452. Kirkby was succeeded by Robert Kirkham in 1461; the number of converts under his care was sometimes two and sometimes three.

William Moreland was appointed Keeper on the temporary restoration of Henry VI. in 1470, and John Alcock on the return of Edward IV. We have one of Alcock's accounts; he had the three converts under his charge. He was succeeded by John Morton in 1472. His first account is for 16-17 Edward IV; he had only two converts in his care. Robert Morton succeeded him on 9th January, 1479; he had three converts under him.

The next account preserved is for the year 1483-4; the same three converts' names appear; payments became irregular under Richard III., and when, on 22nd February, 1487, Henry VII. appointed Master David Williams, Keeper, there were four converts in the House for whom no provision was made at the Exchequer. In the account for the 3-4 Henry VII. we find a new convert, who took, in compliment, perhaps, to the Keeper, a Welsh name—Henry Vaughan; his name disappears in the accounts for the following year. The number of converts rises again to four in the year ending March, 1493.

The additional convert was a woman, no doubt a Portuguese, who is styled "Elizabeth Portingale." No woman convert had occupied the House for a considerable time, and it is curious to

note that Elizabeth, like her male companions, received 1½*d.* a day instead of a 1*d.*, which, except in special instances, was the regular allowance to women converts. Another woman, "Elizabeth Baptista," joined the little company in 1504-5, and she also received 1½*d.* a day.

John Young — whose beautiful monument by Torrigiano still stands in the ruins of the Chapel—was appointed Keeper on 22nd January, 1508. Three converts, one man and two women, occupied the House during his keepership; and during that of his successor, Cuthbert Tunstall, the number remained the same. But under Thomas Hannibal, appointed 9th October, 1523, it fell to two, both women—Elizabeth Portingall and Elizabeth Baptista.

On the 26th June, 1527, the King appointed John Taylor, D.L., to be Keeper (1); his accounts show that Elizabeth Portingall and Elizabeth Baptista were, at first, the only converts receiving pay; but on 20th December, 1532, the following warrant was addressed to him by the King :—

"By the King, Trusty and welbelovyd wee greet you well. And where ye be accustumyd to pay yerely to all and syngular such person and persons whych be, from tyme to tyme, whythyn this our Royalme of England convertyd to our Crystyan and most Catholyke fayth from any erronyous fayth and mysbeleve, thre halfpens by the day duryng the naturall lyfe of every such person and persons, for and towardys ther relefe and fyndyng (Ye havyng from us knowledge of our plesour by our warrante to you dyrectyd in that behalf) We lete you wyte that for as moche as Kateryn Whetelcy, sometyme called Aysa Rudewya, refusyd her erronyous fayth and beleve, and toke and receyvyd baptysme, and our Crystyan and most Catholyke beleve, within this our Royalme of England, our will and pleasour is that ye pay or doo cause to be payed yearly unto the said Marye (*sic*) duryng her lyfe naturall thre half pens every day. And this byll, sygned wyth our hand, shal be to you a suffycyant warrante for thaskyng and havyng of your allowaunce in our Exchequer from time to time in that behalf. Yoven at our manor of Westminstre the xxth day of Decembre in xxxiiijth yere of our reygne."

This was addressed to the Keeper, and a similar warrant for "Marye Coke *alias* Omell Fayll Isya" is appended. The addition of these two women converts only raised the number in the House to three, for Elizabeth Baptista's name disappears in the first account after Katherine Whetelcy and Mary Coke's admission.

(1) Patent Roll, 19 Henry VIII., part 2.

Somewhere about the period of which I am speaking, the House of Converts or Rolls House, as it had then become commonly called, became, I think, the site of a court of law. The date at which the Master of the Rolls and Keeper of the House first became a legal dignitary is doubtful, but the date at which his *house* became a *Court of Law* may be fixed with tolerable certainty by the statement, made in 1529, of things done since Wolsey was in authority. Amongst them is the assertion that "for the speedy ridding of matters, two new courts have been established, one in Whitehall and one at the Rolls."(1) The exact date was slightly anterior to 1529; for in a letter from a litigant in Chancery, dated 29 January, 1527-8, he says that "the Cryer of the Chancery" had commanded him to appear next day "at the Rolls," before the Masters in Chancery.

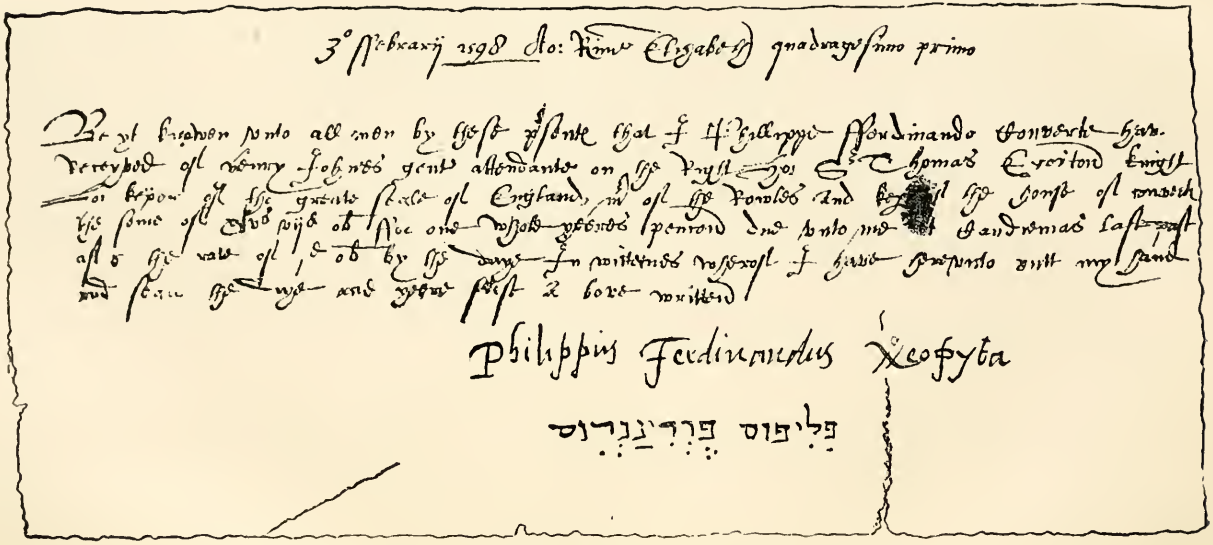
On the 8th of October, 1534, the King bestowed the keepership of the House, and, of course, the mastership of the Rolls, upon his favourite, Thomas Cromwell,(2) the first layman who had held that office. There is abundant evidence amongst the State Papers that both Cromwell and his immediate successors were frequently in residence at the Rolls, and that Cromwell constantly held his court within the House. Writing in 1535, the Prioress of Little Marlow complains bitterly of the difficulty she had experienced in getting to speak with Cromwell at the Rolls on account of the multitude of the suitors there. Cromwell built a good deal at some of his residences—he had many—but I do not find that he did so at the Rolls, though he paved there. In the account of this paving we find that gravel was dug for the work in Chancery Lane. During Cromwell's keepership we have a somewhat interesting statement of the issues and expenses of his office of Master of the Rolls. It is dated 12th July, 1536, and contains, among other items, the following in respect of the keepership of the House of Converts: "Allowances from the Exchequer for my Master's fee," £13 6*s.* 8*d.*; "For two chaplyns," £8; "Three converses, every of them 1½*d.* a day," £6 16*s.* 10½*d.*; "One clerk," £1 6*s.* 8*d.*; "Rents of assize in London belonging to the Master of the Rolls," £25 4*s.* 4*d.* Among the payments is: "Quit rent

(1) State Papers, Hen. VIII.
(2) Patent Roll, 26 Hen. VIII., part 2.

to the Bishop of Chichester out of certain lands in the City above charged," 6*s.* 8*d.*

Throughout Cromwell's keepership, three converts—women—were resident in the House: Elizabeth Portyngal, Katherine Wheteley, and Mary Coke. No change in the number occurred till 1538-9, when Christopher Hales was Keeper; then Elizabeth Portyngal's name disappeared, and two women remained the sole "convert" residents in the House until 4—5 Edward VI., the last year of Sir Robert Southwell's term of office, when Katherine Wheteley's name disappears; so that when John Beaumont, Sir Robert's successor, was appointed on 8th December, 1550, he had but one convert, Mary Coke, to look after. On his retirement, a survey and inventory of the Rolls House were taken, and the list of the different rooms gives us an idea of the extent of the House: "The pantry; the wardrobe; the first chamber at the stayrehead next the kitchen; the next chamber; the third chamber, matted; the fourth chamber; the lyttle chamber beneath, opening towards the gardon; the nursary; the seller; the candle house; the hall, with paynted cloth round about it, 2 tables, 2 furnaces, and a long spere; the kechen chamber; the wet larder; Mr. Holmes' chamber, [this had a bed in it]; the gallery, matted; the gret chamber; the court chamber; the wardrobe chamber; the rose chamber; the paved parlour; the chamber against the wall; the stilling chamber; and the nursery chamber." When this roomy building was erected we do not learn. It is disappointing not to find some allusion to the converts' room or rooms; probably, as time went on, these persons had one of the outbuildings within the Rolls estate assigned to them as a residence. At the time the survey was taken there was one convert, Mary Coke, in the House; her name, however, disappears in the first account rendered to the Exchequer by Sir Robert Bowes, who was made Keeper on 18 June, 1552.

Then commences a curious epoch in the history of the House of Converts; the Keeper received yearly his salary, the allowance for his two chaplains and his clerk, but not a single convert inhabited the establishment until the year 1578, a period of 26 years! Then we find a certain Nathaniel Menda, "formerly Yehouda Menda," (so he only changed his first name on conversion), dwelling in the House; his receipt for his first year's allowance



RECEIPT GIVEN BY A JEWISH CONVERT FOR HIS ALLOWANCE A.D. 1598.

shows us his signature in Hebrew characters. Two years later he is joined by another male convert, Fortuna Massa, "formerly Cooba Massa": these two individuals were the sole converts, for whom the staff of a Keeper, two chaplains, and a clerk was kept up, until 1598. Then we find Philip Ferdinando, a Cambridge scholar of some note, an inmate of the House. He died early in the following year. In the account for 1600-1 the name of Fortuna Massa disappears, and Nathaniel Menda remained alone until 1602-3, when he was joined by one Elizabeth Ferdinando, perhaps a connection of Philip of that name. She received 1½*d.* a day.

So the internal condition of the House continued until 2-3 James I., when another convert, Arthur Antowe, was added to the inmates. Next year another, James Wolfgang, joined them, and these four converts continued to receive their allowances until 5-6 James I., 1606-7. Then, for some reason which I have failed to discover, the accounts submitted by the Keeper of the House of Converts cease, or at least are not preserved; and not only that, but. so far as I can trace it, all record of the payment to the Master of the Rolls as Keeper of the *Domus Conversorum* ceases also. The last entry of the payment is on the Issue Roll for Easter, 6 James I.:—"To Edward Lord Bruce, &c., Keeper or Master of the Rolls of Chancery, for keeping the House or Hospital of Converts of London, 20 marks." Then there is the allowance for the two chaplains, £8, and for the one clerk, £1 6*s.* 8*d.*, and for the four converts. Why a record of the payment should cease I cannot imagine; for the Master of the Rolls was in receipt of his allowance as Keeper of the House even in the present century.

An undated petition—which, however, from its wording clearly belongs to the reign of James I.—from one, Paul Jacob, a converted Jew, suggests that the petitioner had no knowledge of the existence of any regular royal provision for converts, which is strange, considering how recently it had been partaken of by four such persons. He thus addresses the King:—

> Dread Sir,—It is a wonder, if not a miracle, to see a son of Abraham, a child of that great King, owne your Majestie to be his natural soveraigne. To confess that the scepter is departed from Judah, the most obstinate of my bretheren are compelled to doe, but that it is

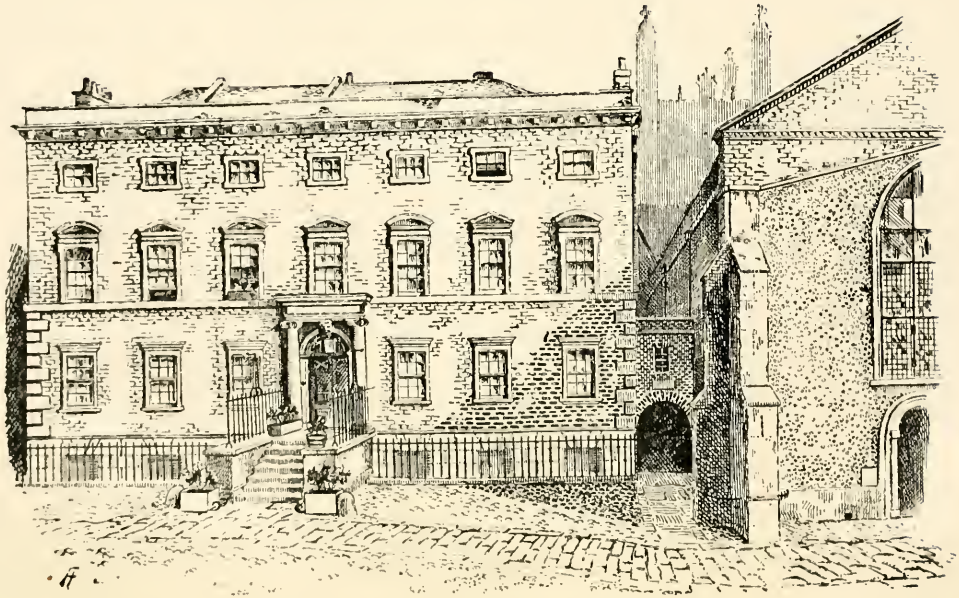
rightly devolved into your hands, is their stumbling-block, but my faith. For if onely true believers be the genuine children of Abraham, and you onely are that King of the true believers, it is a consequense undeniable, that you onely are the true King of the Jews, true successor and heir, in a mistery, of that King whose faith you defend, who was—though crucified—the sonne of David, the heir of Abraham. And now, royall Sir, having insinuated my title unto your favour, being both your child and subject, I beg your Majestie not to cast me out as an Ishmalite,—being by the faith embraced become your truly sonne Isaack—but allow me, amongst the rest of your loyall children, a small portion to refresh me and my family in our great necessities, and your poor Jew (converted by the pious industry of your most loyall and affectionate subject George, Lord Bishop of Londonderry in Ireland) shall ever pray, etc." (1)

Oliver Cromwell, as we know, gave formal permission for the Jews to return to England, and numbers availed themselves of that permission. Some, no doubt, became converts, yet I do not find that the then Master of the Rolls, or any subsequent one either, opened the doors of the Rolls House, or their own purse-strings, to any such converts.

In a petition, made in 1660, Peter Samuel and Paul Jacob (whether or not the Paul Jacob just mentioned we cannot tell) "converts from Judaism to the Christian faith," set out a remarkably accurate version of the story of the foundation of the House of Converts, its union with the office of Master of the Rolls ("subject to the first charitable uses"), and of the endowment for converts obtainable at the Exchequer and payable by the Master of the Rolls. In these benefits they desire to be participators; (2) but their petition was "shelved," as was that made by Henry Cotigni to the Treasury on 4th February, 1717. He describes himself as having been converted from Judaism, and states that he was baptized at St. Clement Danes in 1686. He was, at the time of his petition, in great distress, and was informed that, by his conversion, he was entitled to a share of charity for relief of converted Jews then distributable by the Master of the Rolls; and so I think he was.

Strype, in his continuation of Stow, calls the Rolls House "large, but very old and decayed," and of the Chapel, as it stood in 1708, we get a description in Hatton's New View of

(1) S.P. Dom. James I., Vol. 188.
(2) S.P. Dom. Charles II., Vol. 9. No. 236.



THE ROLLS HOUSE, COMPLETED 1724, WITH PART OF WEST END OF THE CHAPEL.

London: the author calls it an ancient structure, built of brick, boulder, and some freestone. "The doors and windows are of the Gothic order. The roof, covered with slate; the ornaments of the presses for the rolls in the inside, its columns and pilasters, of the Ionic and Composite order. Its length, 60 feet; breadth, 33 feet."

In 1717, the Rolls House, recently demolished, was commenced. The designs were entrusted by the Treasury to one Colin Campbell, and the account for his work, which was completed in 1724, is preserved (1); he was appointed "to pull down the House of Converted Jews in Chancery Lane and build a new edifice there for the use of the Master of the Rolls, and likewise to repair and improve the chappel of the Rolls and other appurtenances of the said House." The cost of the work was about £5,000.

Pennant, in his history of London, asserts that the chapel was "built" by Inigo Jones at a cost—to whom it is not stated—of £2,000, and goes on to say that it was consecrated by George Mounteigne, Bishop of London, when the sermon was preached by Dr. Donne, the rector of St. Dunstan's. I have searched in vain at the Bishop of London's Registry for a record of this consecration, and it is worthy of consideration in connection with Pennant's statement that the circumstances, in every detail, agree exactly with what took place, at the re-opening, after alterations, of Lincoln's Inn Chapel.

So much for the history of the House of Converts in London. Let me now say a word about the asserted extra-parochiality or "Liberty" of the Rolls. I expect that the Rolls has no better title to exemption from paying rates to St. Dunstan's Parish than Lincoln's Inn or Gray's Inn has to the Parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The late Mr. Edward Griffith, in his treatise on the alleged extra-parochiality of those Inns, shows that this title was asserted and maintained by lawyers' bounce. There is not one document I have examined in which the House of Converts, the Rolls House, is referred to, that does not describe it as within the parish of St. Dunstan. In Thomas Cromwell's accounts, in 1535, I find a payment from the Rolls' estate, to the poor of this parish, and in his patent of appointment—and in

(1) Audit Office Declared Accounts, Bundle 2494, roll 407.

subsequent ones, too, including that of the late Sir George Jessel —the Rolls House and Court, &c., are called "within the parish of St. Dunstan in the West." It becomes, therefore, interesting to enquire the date at which the Rolls is first spoken of as a "Liberty."

On 19th December, 1645, it was resolved by Parliament that "the Chappell of the Rolls, the two Sergeants' Inns and the four Inns of Court shall be a Province by themselves," and that the "Presbytery" of the Chapel of the Rolls, the two Sergeants' Inns and the four Inns of Court should be divided into two "classis":—Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, and Sergeants' Inn, in Chancery Lane, were to be one, and the two Temples, and Sergeants' Inn, in Fleet Street, the other. (*Lords' Journals*, viii. p. 50). What was the result of this ordinance of Parliament I do not know. In a presentment at the Middlesex Sessions, made in 1649, of a robbery from the Rolls House, that robbery is distinctly stated to have been committed "at St. Dunstan in the West" (1); but in an assessment levied in various parts of Middlesex for building the Clerkenwell Workhouse in 1664, £19 was gathered from the "Liberty of the Rolls" (Middlesex Records iii. p. 337). This is the first time that I find the expression *Liberty* applied to the Rolls estate. In a suit about lands given for the maintenance of the poor in the Liberty of the Rolls, that Liberty is spoken of as being within the parish of St. Dunstan in the West.

The recent demolition of the Rolls Chapel revealed a great deal of early work, and many interesting architectural features; one of them being the chancel arch, a photograph of which I am, by the kindness of the photographer, Mr. G. F. Handcock, enabled to reproduce as a frontispiece to this paper. I have, however, in this *history* of the Rolls House and Chapel, refrained from speaking either of these discoveries or of any architectural details, as they will be fully dealt with, at no distant date, by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. In conclusion, I have to express my obligation to the Proprietors of *The Leisure Hour* for permission to reproduce certain illustrations which appeared in the pages of that magazine.

(1) Middlesex Records, Edit. Jeaffreson, Vol. iii., p. 189.

Quarterly Notes.

IN London, the most interesting antiquarian discovery during the past quarter has been that of a portion of what is believed to be the cloister of the Augustinian Priory at Austin-friars. The Dutch church now represents the nave of the Priory church, the choir transepts and steeple of which were destroyed early in the seventeenth century. On the north side of the nave stood a house, in one wall of which was known to be a fourteenth century archway; and in pulling down this house it has been found that not only does this archway remain *in situ*, but that the original stone wall in which it stood is also preserved. This wall Mr. A. S. Walker considers to be a portion of the Priory cloister, which, if his theory is correct, must have stood in the angle between the nave and the north transept of the church. A full and illustrated description of the discovery has been given by Mr. Walker in the pages of the *City Press* of the 15th of February.

* * *

Some interesting traces of monastic buildings have also been found by Mr. C. H. Ashdown at St. Albans, in what is known as the Abbey Orchard: the drought, at the close of last year, enabled him to recognize the form of certain buildings, which, on reference to such descriptions as are extant, of the Abbey buildings, he believes to be the monastic kitchen—an edifice which finds frequent mention in the *Gesta*—and two butteries. The readers of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries* will, perhaps, hear more about these discoveries in July.

* * *

The County Museum for Hertfordshire, situated in temporary premises at St. Albans, to which reference was made in these *Notes* in January, is practically ready for opening; the rooms have been arranged and the exhibition cases ordered. Several gifts and loans have been promised, and it is hoped that all those who have objects of county interest to exhibit will communicate at once either with Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., or Mr. A. E. Gibbs, F.L.S., the honorary secretaries, at St. Albans. The Museum should, for the

sake of its finances, be opened before the Bath and West of England Society holds its Show at the end of May; thousands of visitors from all parts will flock to St. Albans during the "Show week," and many of them will be anxious to see what relics of the historic city, and of the county generally, are on view.

* * *

This Society—"the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures and Commerce" is its full title—has been in existence hard on a century-and-a-quarter, having been founded in the year 1777, under the presidency of the second Earl of Ilchester. In the first list of vice-presidents was the name of a well-known Hertfordshire man—Sir John Sebright. The Journal of the Society was first issued as "Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting," &c. Many of the individual papers are scarce, but there is a good set of them in the British Museum Library, and they certainly form a valuable contribution to the history of the development of agricultural science. The unfortunate accident which marred the centenary festivities of the Society, held near Bath, in 1877, will be in the recollection of many of our readers.

* * *

A century younger than the Bath Society is another body in which many readers of these lines are interested and which has, within the present quarter, come of age—the Hertfordshire Natural History Society. On the 11th of February, 1875, that Society held its first meeting at Watford with Sir John (then Mr.) Evans as its first president, and during its comparatively short life has done much in the cause of natural history and science—to say nothing of its occasional dives into the waters of local archæology. One matter in which the Society has rendered prominent public service, in fields wider than local, is all that space permits the mention of here; it has induced the Government to issue an order—signed by the Home Secretary on the 7th of February last—directing that the close time for certain English wild birds, threatened with speedy extinction, should not commence later than the morrow of St. Valentine, adding certain birds to the schedule of 1880, and prohibiting the destruction of the eggs of birds whose presence is to mankind a pleasure and a benefit.

The late Henry Seebohm, an earnest supporter and the late president of this useful Society, would have rejoiced to see the issue of this order; he was an ardent student of birds and their habits and journeyed to the breeding-grounds of the North Cape, to the mountains of Greece and Asia Minor and to South Africa in pursuit of knowledge of his feathered friends. It may be interesting here to quote a passage from a letter written by the Director of the Natural History Section of the British Museum to Mrs. Seebohm, on the receipt from her of the vast collection, nearly 17,000 specimens, of birds bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. Seebohm :—"I have to express to you the high appreciation of the Trustees of the value of your late husband's labours in the cause of ornithological science, the results of which have contributed so largely to our knowledge of the subject."

* * *

The attempt which is about to be made by two of the London Water Companies to meet the demands of the metropolis for water, have an interest to the readers of these pages in both counties: for it is proposed to drain the wells and deplete the rivers of Hertfordshire. The scheme seems likely to meet with determined opposition. The resolution of the Town Council of the Borough of Hertford to oppose the Bill of the New River Company was approved at an influential meeting of the ratepayers of Hertford, held on the 16th of January, and at a large and representative public meeting, held at Hertford on the 27th of the same month, resolutions were unanimously passed calling upon the County Council to oppose this Bill and also that of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company. While one Company seeks to add largely to its sources of water-supply in the Lea Valley, by sinking wells around Hertford, the other proposes to deplete the River Colne and its tributaries by abstracting water from the chalk at Rickmansworth. Thus both the east and west of Hertfordshire will be attacked simultaneously in order to stave off for a few years the recourse of London, which is eventually inevitable, to a distant source of supply.

* * *

One of the two matters referred to in these *Notes* last quarter as being *sub judice* has been decided. Mr. Justice Stirling has taken the view of the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities

that the spot in St. Botolph, Aldersgate[1]—on which they sought to build, and on which the churchwardens of the parish sought to restrain them from building—was never a place set apart for interments: the other matter—the fate of the Trinity Almshouses—yet remains undecided. Let us hope that an account of this delightfully picturesque and interesting building may not have to be included in our *Vanishing Landmarks*.

* * *

The Rolls Chapel has gone, and everyone—even those most convinced of the necessity for its demolition—must regret that this relic of the past has departed. An enormous amount has been written about it in the daily press and in the various magazines; but the writers do not appear to have brought to light many hitherto unknown allusions to it. Perhaps the most interesting scrap of evidence is that given in the *Antiquary* for February—an extract from Cardinal Young's will—which tells us that he desires to be buried "in the chapell of the Rollys there as the organs nowe doth stand"; the testator continues, "item I will that a tombe be made over the place by my sepulture." As we know, this wish was carried out by the erection of Torrigiano's magnificent piece of work.

* * *

The demolition of the Chapel led to a strong protest on the part of certain Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, and the President and a deputation waited on the First Commissioner of Works and expressed to him their views on the policy which had permitted the Chapel being pulled down. The interview was interesting, for this reason, if for no other: Mr. Akers Douglas shewed an evident willingness to extend the scope of the Ancient Monuments Act, to make it applicable to historic as well as to pre-historic buildings; that is, if Archæologists can present some tangible scheme for the working of the Act as extended. The matter is one which deserves earnest consideration from every lover of art and antiquity in this country, and should certainly form a leading feature at the Archæological Congress which is held annually in London.

* * *

A demolition, which need awake no complaint from anyone, has taken place at Poet's Corner and Old Palace Yard; here the

(1) "Aldgate" was, by a slip, printed for "Aldersgate" in the previous *Note*.

pulling down of certain unsightly buildings has given back again so fine a view of Westminster Abbey that there is a general hope the authorities will stay their hands and leave the ground vacant. The Abbey may now be seen almost as it must have appeared when viewed from the old Palace. If a *Campo Santo* by way of adjunct to the Minster is needed, do not let its site be the space which has just been cleared. We would like, indeed, to see the demolition carried further southwards, and thus bring into view the King's Jewel, or Treasure Tower, now concealed by houses at the angle of Abingdon Street and Old Palace Yard. The Tower, which still retains many of its original features, was conveyed by the abbot and monks to Edward III. a fortnight before his death (1377) : after having been used for the deposit of State papers, it has latterly served as a storehouse of our standard weights and measures.

* * *

Three commemorative tablets, which during the past quarter have been erected within the district treated of in these pages, must find, at least, a passing mention. Two are in Westminster Hall ; one marks the position of what, from 1547 to 1680, was the principal access to the House of Commons, and through which King Charles I. passed on 4th January, 1642, when he attempted the arrest of the five members ; the second indicates approximately the spot where Strafford stood during his trial and impeachment. For the third tablet we are indebted to the Society of Arts, which body has commemorated the house in John Street, Hampstead, now known as "Lawn Bank," in which John Keats resided and composed many of the poems which have made him famous.

* * *

The inhabitants of Hemel Hempstead are ambitious to possess a Mayor and Corporation. The town is at present an unreformed Borough and is nominally governed by a Bailiff, who, however, has no real powers, the Parish Council being the body in whom authority is vested. Hemel Hempstead was incorporated by a charter of Henry VIII., which, together with several other charters of later date, is at present deposited in the great chest at the Parish Church.

The Adventures of Two Frenchmen at Hatfield in 1669.

By the Rev. M. T. Pearman.

(Continued from p. 25.)

THE remarkable incident in this trial was the appearance in court of Charles Walrond, who confessed that he, with the notorious highwaymen, Duval, Ashenhurst, Cassels, and MacGuy, committed the robbery. He said that he rode a brown gelding, and that it was Ashenhurst who took the butcher's money. The Chief Justice shewed great anger, being suspicious of a conspiracy to exonerate the Frenchmen from the charge brought against them. He told Walrond that he knew he would say whatever he was bidden, and insinuated, on a trifling variation in the evidence, that he was not really there, but merely took this robbery on himself at Lord Holles's solicitation on hope of pardon.

Then Sir George Charnock was called to testify what Duval and MacGuy had confessed concerning this robbery. It seems that the butchers, Bellingham chiefly, had given information to the Court that they had been sent to London by Lord Holles's warrant and taken to Duval and MacGuy in Newgate. There they were examined by two justices of the peace, as also were Duval and MacGuy, separately and together; MacGuy agreeing with Duval's confession. On being referred to by name, Lord Holles stood up and said that what had been done in the way of interrogating the prisoners in Newgate was by the King's express command.

The obtaining the highwayman's confessions was due to Lord Holles's interference. He thought it likely that Duval was guilty of the robbery, and that the butchers, mistaking one Frenchman for another, were really deceived. He therefore a day or two after Duval had been apprehended, went with Mr. Hull, a Dorsetshire gentleman, to Newgate, and sent for the prisoner. The hall was full of people, assembled out of curiosity to see the notorious highwayman. In their presence Lord Holles

spoke to Duval respecting this affair. After expressing his sorrow at seeing him in such a condition, he asked him if he had not done that robbery at Totternol Hill, for which some countrymen of his were questioned. Duval stood still a good while with his head down and his finger upon his mouth, musing, and said at last that he was within three miles of the place where those Frenchmen were apprehended at the time of their apprehension. Being pressed to speak to the robbery, he denied it saying he was not there. So the interview ended. But two days before his execution he confessed his guilt to a Romish priest, by whom the information was conveyed to the Frenchmen and to Lord Holles. The day on which he heard of this confession happened to be Council day, so that Lord Holles had an opportunity of bringing the matter before the King. His Majesty agreed with him that it would be well that the butchers should be confronted with Duval, and ordered Mr. Secretary Trevor to send for them. In the afternoon Lord Holles obtained the consent of Sir George Charnock to go with the butchers to Newgate and joined in the commission with him a barrister, Mr. Blackwell, an acquaintance of Mr. Sedgewick's, but not known to Sir G. Charnock. Late that night, as Lord Holles was going to bed, a messenger, by the Secretary's order, brought the four butchers to him. Bellingham insisted that the four Frenchmen were the robbers, saying he would swear to it. The next morning they went with Sir G. Charnock, Blackwell and Sedgewick's son to Newgate. They were confronted with Duval, who confessed to the robbery, his confession being written down, but unsigned, as he was at once to be led to execution. MacGuy made a similar confession, though at first he was unwilling to do so. Notwithstanding these confessions and the admissions he was compelled to make, Bellingham adhered to his statement that the Frenchmen were the robbers. These confessions were made in January, 1670, and shewed to the King.

After these transactions, Lord Holles had an interview with Walrond, who was confined in the Gate-house, in the presence of Lady Broughton, the keeper of the prison and the turn-key. He made a written confession and consequently received his pardon through the intercession of Lord Holles, who moved the King on his behalf. Lord Holles's reasons for interceding are worth mentioning. One was "out of charity, as Walrond had no money

to pay for his pardon, which he deserved for informing against Duval and his companions; the other was that he might be *rectus in curia*," a competent witness. But at the trial Walrond was so frightened and perplexed with the questions put to him that he left an impression on the minds of many that he was gained over by Lord Holles to take on himself this robbery in order to save the Frenchmen. The Chief Justice, as has been observed, was of that opinion, and certainly not without cause, as Walrond had betrayed his associates.

The Judges decided that there was no case against Guinet and Boutandon, so that the defence closed with the evidence of Sir George Charnock. The Lord Chief Justice summed up adversely to the prisoners. He insisted on several slight contradictions in the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, and also on the fact that the butchers had charged them with the robbery on oath. But he acknowledged that the testimony of Sir Stephen Fox on behalf of Beauvais was material.

The jury deliberated for two hours and then found a verdict of *not guilty*.

In the pamphlet are several pages of remarks on the case. Lord Holles observes that the Judge should be counsel for the prisoner, which in this affair he certainly was not. With exception of Beauvais, the Frenchmen were quite ignorant of English, and were provided, moreover, with a very inefficient interpreter. No reference was made to the former examinations of the butchers, who at first did not accuse the Frenchmen on oath, and who were led apparently by Bellingham, "as bold and impudent fellow," says Lord Holles, "as ever I saw with my eyes." Moreover the lord himself received but scant civility. He was snubbed in court by the Judge, who evidently suspected his motives.

For this discourtesy Chief Justice Keeling was brought to book. Lord Holles complained to the House of Peers of the Judge's unfitting expressions and carriage towards him, and particularly for imputing to him a foul contrivance in this business. After hearing both sides, the Lords adjudged the Chief Justice to make Lord Holles satisfaction. He therefore read an apology, expressive of his regret that by his behaviour he should have given any occasion to any to interpret those words of Lord Holles, to whom they did not refer. He asked pardon of Lord Holles and of the House.

The Frenchmen brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas against the butchers for malicious prosecution, and obtained £400 damages. So, as Lord Holles says, "Justice hath prevailed, innocency had found protection, and all machinations and contrivances against both justice and innocency have been defeated, and the parties wronged have received some reparation for the injuries which were then offered to them."

A Contribution to the History of North Mymms.

By W. Le G. Dudgeon.

(Continued from p. 30.)

On the earlier membranes of the roll are entered a variety of memoranda probably of evidence, documentary and oral, taken during the progress of the suit, bearing more particularly on the history of the Manor.

The roll is headed "A plea between the Earl of Lincoln [Henry Plantagenet] and William Swanlond," a younger son of Simon Swanlond, the founder of the chapel of St. Catherine in the Church of North Mymms (1328).

The first evidence recorded is to the effect that Giles de Badlesmere, who was seised of the Manor of Mardeley and of the advowson of the Church of North Mymms, died without an heir. The said Giles had four sisters, namely, Margery, the wife of William Roos de Hamelak, Maud, wife of John de Veer, Earl of Oxford, Elizabeth, wife of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and Margaret, wife of John Tiptoft, between whom his heritage was divided, but to Elizabeth his wife (daughter of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury) he assigned the Manor and the advowson in dower. The reversion of the Manor and the

advowson was allotted to Margaret, wife of John Tiptoft, who had two sons, John and Robert. Margaret predeceased Elizabeth, on whose death the Manor, with its appurtenances, descended to John. He died under age, 34 Edward III., 1360. His brother Robert succeeded, and during his minority Simon Swanlond presented Thomas de Horton, from which presentation Beatrice de Mouveron took her title. Robert, on attaining his majority, enfeoffed John de la Lee of the Manor and advowson, who in turn enfeoffed Thomas Strete, Henry Strete of Knesworth, and Adam de Wyvelyngham, clerk, of the same, together with two acres of land in the parish of Tacheworth, parcel of the said Manor, in fee for ever. These feoffees enfeoffed John de Thorpe, Nicholas de Thornton, and Thomas de Bedewynde, and the two latter, after the death of John de Thorpe, enfeoffed Richard II., who enfeoffed the Prior and Convent of the House of the Mother of God.

Elizabeth, wife of Giles de Badlesmere, died in 1359, and at the time of her death, John, the son of John and Margaret Tiptoft, was under age and in the custody of the King. He died in 1360, at which time Robert his brother was 19 years of age. Delivery of the land was made to Robert 14 Nov., 1362.

Various records follow.

(1) A fine made at Westminster, in Trinity term, 10 Edward II., between Simon de Swanlond, plaintiff, and Richard de Bakesworth[1], defendant, of the Manor of North Mymms, and of the homage and service of John de Somery, his tenant, in Bigrave and Denardeston. Richard acknowledged the Manor and homage to be the right of Simon, to have and to hold to him and his heirs of the chief lords of that fee for ever, for which Simon gave Richard 100 marks.

(2) Certain Charters preserved in the Tower of London: (*a*) A Charter by which John de Sandale, son of William de Sandale, and heir of John de Sandale, late Bishop of Winchester, gave to Bartholomew Badlesmere[2] and Margaret his wife his

(1) Son of Robert de Bakesworth, or Bachesworth, and Matilda, eldest sister of Stephen de Somery, who died seised of the Manor of North Mymms in 1239 (Ch. I.p.m. 31 Henry III., No. 3). Roger, son and heir of Robert de Bakesworth, enfeoffed his brother Richard of the Manors of North Mymms and Bakesworth, County Herts (Ch. I.p.m. 29 Edward I., No. 120).

(2) Bartholomew de Badlesmere, adhering to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and other discontented barons, was taken prisoner by Edmund, Earl of Kent, and John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, at Burrowbrigg. He was sent to Canterbury, where

Manor of Mardeley, in the County of Herts, and the advowson of the Church of North Mymms, to have and to hold to Bartholomew and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of Bartholomew of the chief lords of that fee for ever. He also granted that one messuage and 80 acres of land in the same Manor, which Adam Bacon and Isabella his wife hold for life, should, after their death, revert to Bartholomew and his heirs for ever. (*b*) A Charter by the same John de Sandale, by which he gave to Bartholomew and Margaret all that glebe, with the advowson of the Church of North Mymms, which John de Sandale (Bishop of Winchester) had of the gift of Sir John Mounchenesy.

(3) An Inquisition, taken at North Mymms, 8 June 13 Edward III. (1339). The jurors say that Giles de Badlesmere held in his demesne, as of fee, on the day on which he died, the advowson of the Church of North Mymms, and that the same is worth 40*li.* per annum.

(4) An assignment of dower, dated at Westminster 18 Aug. 15 Edward III. (1341), to John Tiptoft and Margaret his wife, of the Manor of Mardeley, in the county of Herts, which is valued at 10*li.* 5*s.* 1¼*d.* per annum, and of other lands and tenements in the counties of Kent and Suffolk.

(5) An assignment of dower to Elizabeth, widow of Giles de Badlesmere, of the advowson of the Church of North Mymms, and of various other advowsons of Churches in the counties of Suffolk, Kent and Northampton. The writ is tested at Childrelangle, 10 Nov. 13 Edward III. (1339).

(6) Two depositions in the following words: (*a*) "A certain venerable and trusty man, believing that it is meritorious to bear witness to the truth, is prepared to testify that his uncle, who alienated the fourth part of the Manor of North Mymms to the former husband of Beatrice Mouveron, openly said to the said husband that he had no right in the patronage of the Church of North Mymms; nevertheless another asked him to permit the

he was drawn and hanged (1322). The execution was performed at the gallows of Bleem, and his head was cut off and set on a pole at Burgate. Margaret, his wife, aunt and co-heiress to Thomas, son of Richard de Clare, (Fine Roll, 1 Edward III. m. 15) continued a prisoner in the Tower of London, till through the mediation of William, Lord Roos of Hamelake, and others, she obtained her freedom (Close Roll 16, Edward II. m. 23). She then entered the Convent of Nuns called Minoresses, without Aldgate, in the suburbs of London, and had two shillings per diem allowed for her maintenance, to be paid by the Sheriff of Essex. (Close Roll 16 Edward II. m. 14).

advowson, if possible, to be inserted in the Charter 'ad valendum'; and he again said, 'In truth I have no right in the same advowson'; yet at his great importunity he permitted it to be inserted in the Charter together with *the advowson* (*sic*, evidently a mistake for *the fourth part*). The vendor was called Sir William Kestevene." (*b*) "John Whitewell, learned in the law, of good memory, testified as to the right of William Swanlond, saying that his father, Sir Simon Swanlond, knight, usurped one presentation when the true heir, son of Lord de Tiptoft, husband of Margaret, the fourth daughter (*sic*, should be sister) of Sir Giles de Badlesmere, was in the custody of the Lord the King on account of his minority."

The Finchley Charities.

By W. B. Passmore.

(Continued from p. 19.)

WE now come to speak of: IV. *John Hayne's Donation*—This is described as consisting of four crofts of land divided into two parcels, containing, by estimation, eight acres, lying on the road leading from Finchley Common to "Barrow Lane," and named "the Great and Little Pointalls," also those six houses built for the habitation of poor folk, with garden thereto belonging, containing half an acre, abutting upon the wood called Finchley Wood, and "Cuckholds Haven," or "Cuckholds Hearne," heretofore the inheritance of John Hayne, sometime of Finchley, and by him given for the performance of charitable uses in the said parish.

There are no documents amongst the writings to show when or in what manner the feoffees became possessed of the "Poyntalls," but the descendants of the donor appear soon to have commenced litigation in order to acquire, or retain, possession of the property. The case coming on for trial in London, it is supposed the deeds

were used for the purposes of that action and not returned by the attorney. However this may be, the title to this estate commences with a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in Easter term, 1561, "whereby the 'Pointalls,' which had been Richard Hayne's estate, was recovered, and a verdict of twelve men, on issue tried in Michaelmas term, was given in favour of the feoffees, and a decree issued for their quiet enjoyment of the premises."

Further disputes having arisen in relation to the "Pointalls," it appears that appeal was made to the Consistory Court to settle the differences. This Court, in 1563, 5th Elizabeth, appointed Sir John Spendlove, parson of the parish, arbitrator to take evidence and make an award. The said Sir John recites the divers variances, controversies, and debates that had been depending; and that for ceasing and pacifying thereof he had bound the said parties, one unto the other, by obligation in the sum of 40 marks to abide the award and judgment. The said arbitrator, "after good and due deliberation thereupon taken," gives us his award in the manner following:—1st, that the parties, "at the ensealing of the award, deliver, the one to the other, a good, sure, sufficient, and lawful acquittance of all and all manner of actions, quarrels, &c., whatsoever they be, that had been between them at any time from the beginning of the world unto the day of the date hereof." 2nd, he awarded that no person should pretend any title to "Poyntals," but suffer the feoffees to enjoy the same to such use as they stood bound to do. 3rd, he awarded a recompense of £3 to the feoffees for the wrong done them, and finally he awarded that "the said parties should be friends and lovers and so continue from thenceforth to the end of the world." But notwithstanding the tenor of the award disputes as to the boundaries and encroachments on this estate of "Poyntals" continued for many years; one resident at "Cuckholds Haven" took in a piece of land called the "Bean Garden," together with some "waste land" off the common and "a pond which belonged to the almshouses and added the same to his own garden and then enclosed the whole with a high paling, upon (it is said) a promise of paying 5*s.* a year to one of the poor old widows for her life, which he did pay as long as he lived." Owing to such proceedings the boundaries became intermixed, and there was found to be "extraordinary difficulty in defining this property." The feoffees

eventually acquired the intermixed lands at a very high price, but it was deemed essential for the advantage of the Charity estates to obtain the land, and the wisdom of the step is apparent inasmuch as it put an end to disputes in respect of this estate. In 1812 the enclosure of Finchley Common took place, when an allotment was made to the feoffees of five and a half acres of land, and added to the "Poyntals" estate, the total acreage of which, in 1880, was 16 acres 1 rood 16 poles.

V. *The Anonymous Donation.* The deed poll of the 1st March, 1561, 3rd Elizabeth, is the first deed of conveyance by which the various estates are brought together in one, and conveyed to twelve feoffees. This deed contains the first mention of a messuage called the "Church House," with a garden and edifices thereto belonging, situate, lying and being next to the churchyard and the field commonly called "Little Church Field," and abutting on the lane called "Ballards"; it also refers to the "Clerk's House," abutting on the churchyard, and of and in divers and to sundry "Little Groves" and "hedgerows" lying and being towards or adjoining the premises.

It is unknown how or when the feoffees became seised of this estate, but they have ever since this date enjoyed the use of it. In 1718 "Church House" became known as the "Queen's Head Inn," let at £10 a year; in 1766 the rent was increased to £26; in 1808 it was let on lease at £30 a year, and the lease was renewed in 1827 at £50 a year. The old hostelry was burnt down by an incendiary in 1836, and the present building erected upon the site in the following year at a cost of £2,000. In 1855 the feoffees refused to grant a new lease to the innkeeper, and in 1857 the building, known as "Finchley Hall," was let to the Rector for a school. The Clerk's House was divided into two tenements and let at easy rents, as a charitable application of the fund, but in 1881 the wooden house was taken down and the land let to a committee for the purpose of forming a working men's reading room.

From the above short description of these Charity estates it will be seen that Sanny's gift at the "Fore Ridings" was quite distinct from that of Waren's at "Bushey Croft."

As to Gwyn and Bradshaw's suit in Chancery, in Charles II.'s reign, it is only necessary further to state that the substance of

the plaintiffs' bill was that the feoffees had committed a breach of trust by pretending a disposing power in themselves over the profits derived from the lands devised to them, when they ought to have applied to the Court of Chancery for directions, and not have made themselves judges how the said Charities should be applied. The complaint was that the feoffees had repaired the chancel of the parish church, which the Rector ought to have done; that a rate had been made of 6*d.* in the pound, which brought in £100, and although the rate was levied for "repairing the church," it had been applied to the chancel, which was a grievance upon the relators, Gwyn and Bradshaw, who held lands in the parish, but lived out of it, and therefore ought not to pay for repairing the church. They prayed that the Rector might be decreed to repair the chancel and that if it appeared the feoffees had misapplied any money for that purpose they should show cause why they had not repaired the church. The defendants' answer sets forth the various indentures under which they held the trust; that the Court of Chancery, in 1568, had inspected the accounts and was satisfied with the justice thereof; and that they had acted all along for the most benefit and advantage of the Charity, as near as they could to what had been done time out of mind by their predecessors. They further stated that the church paths had always been maintained out of the income of the Charity and that in consideration of the parishioners having four pews in the chancel, they had all along repaired the chancel and were well able to do so. The Court thereupon made a decree that the suit in the Ecclesiastical Court was the cause of this suit; that it was beneath the dignity of the Court of Chancery to take churchwardens' accounts; that the feoffees had not acted amiss but as their predecessors had done before them; and ordered that the relators should pay defendant's costs, which amounted to £56 10*s.* The Court *ex officio* did direct that, in order to prevent complaint of private interest, when occasion should be to nominate new trustees, the names should be shown to the three next justices of the peace and that the three justices should yearly audit the feoffees' accounts. The justices accordingly attended the audit dinner annually; but in 1690 there appears an order that "the warden give up his account to Midsummer, at or before Bartholomewtide, because the days were too short and the ways too bad for the justices to be present at the

usual time." It was also the custom, down to the year 1857, to invite the parson, the two churchwardens, and "four other discreet men of the parish to be present at the wardens' accounts, but to have no vote or voice in allowing or disallowing anything."

Amongst the writings of the feoffees are a series of accounts from the year 1639 to the present time, very interesting reading, and my examination of the same leads me to the opinion that the estates have been carefully administered and the charities improved.

There are many other charities appertaining to this parish, but being vested in the churchwardens and overseers they do not come within the scope of this present communication.

Meteorology.

MIDDLESEX.

Observations taken at 62, Camden Square, London, by G. J. Symons, F.R.S., Sec.R.Met.Soc.—(Communicated by John Hopkinson).

December, 1895.—Temperature: min., 26·1° on 22nd; max., 56·4° on 5th; range, 30·3°. Rainfall, 2·19 inches on 16 days; max., 0·34 in. on 14th.

January, 1896.—Temperature: min., 28·0° on 20th; max., 52·7° on 17th; range, 24·7°. Rainfall, 0·78 inch on 9 days; max., 0·22 in. on 25th.

February.—Temperature: min., 23·2° on 26th; max., 56·4° on 28th; range, 33·2°. Rainfall, 0·30 inch on 8 days; max., 0·08 in. on 20th.

Winter.—Temperature: min., 23·2° on 26th February; max., 56·4° on 5th December and 28th February; range, 33·2°. Rainfall, 3·27 inches on 33 days; max., 0·34 in. on 14th December.

The rainfall during the winter was 2·30 ins. below the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Observations taken at The Grange, St. Albans, by John Hopkinson, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc.

December.—Temperature: mean, 38·3°; daily range, 12·1°; min., 23·8° on 11th; max., 54·6° on 5th; extreme range, 30·8°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 89 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·7. Rainfall, 2·14 inches on 19 days; max., 0·40 in. on 14th and 24th.

January.—Temperature: mean, 39·6°; daily range, 9·3°; min., 26·7° on 17th; max., 51·2° on 23rd; extreme range, 24·5°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 93 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 8·0. Rainfall, 0·79 inch on 11 days; max., 0·26 in. on 24th.

February.—Temperature: mean, 38·3°; daily range, 12·9°; min., 20·9° on 26th; max., 56·7° on 12th; extreme range, 35·8°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 91 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·5. Rainfall, 0·46 inch on 9 days; max., 0·13 in. on 20th.

Winter.—Temperature: mean, 38·7°; daily range, 11·4°; min., 20·9° on 26th February; max., 56·7° on 12th February; extreme range, 53·8°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 91 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·4. Rainfall, 3·39 inches on 39 days; max., 0·40 in. on 14th and 24th December.

The winter of 1895-96 has been remarkably mild, especially during January, which was warmer than either December or February. The only really cold period was from 23rd to 27th February, the mean temperature of these five days being 32·0°, or 8·7° below the mean for the whole winter. December was a rather wet month, but January and February were very dry. The relative humidity and amount of cloud were about the average. In January and February barometric pressure was very high, especially from 29th January to 4th February, the mean pressure during these seven days being 30·744 ins. (reduced to 32° and sea-level), and the highest pressure, 30·925 ins. on 30th January. The fertile flower of the hazel was open on the 16th of January, and the catkins were then shedding, wasps appeared on the 19th of January, and the honey-bee was visiting flowers on the 8th of February.

A Quarterly Bibliography of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

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Memorable Brentford Houses.
Percy Bysshe Shelley at Syon House Academy.

By Fred. Turner.

(Continued from p. 27.)

MEDWIN'S account of the school leaves the impression that the student's own unhappy disposition had much to do with its unpleasantness: hear what he says, and the reader will scarcely realise that he is referring to the same school as that described above:—

"This school, though not a 'Dotheboy's Hall,' was conducted with the greatest regard to economy. A slice of bread with an *idée* of butter smeared on the surface, and 'thrice skimmed sky-blue'—to use an expression of Bloomfield—was called a breakfast. The supper, a repetition of the same frugal meal, and the dinner, at which it was never allowed to send up the plate twice without its sliciting an observation from the distributor that effectually prevented the repetition of the offence, was made up generally of ingredients that were *anonymous*."

"The lady of the house was by no means a Mrs. Squeers. . . . She was too *fine* to have anything to do with all the dirty details of the household; she was, or was said to be, connected with the Duke of Argyle."

Since the time when Dr. Greenlaw gave instruction at Syon House Academy, the house has been in the possession of the family of the present occupier, and Mrs. Brodie Clark, to whom I am grateful for many kindly hints, tells me that her mother-in-law often spoke of Dr. Greenlaw in consequence of his habit of destroying carved mantelpieces, a piece of vandalism which Mrs. Clark, of course, with her artistic tastes, strongly condemns.

Medwin's picture of the Doctor may not be far wrong:—

"Dr. Greenlaw, a Scotch doctor of law, and a divine, was a choleric man, of a sanguinary complexion, in a green old age; not

wanting in good qualities, but very capricious in his temper, which, good or bad, was influenced by the daily occurrence of a domestic life not the most harmonious."

With one or two trifling exceptions the house at Brentford End is much the same as it appeared in the days of Shelley.

In those days there was no library in connection with the school, and we are not surprised to learn that Shelley sought, *sub rosa*, for a place from which he could satisfy his craving for books. A few minutes' walk from Syon House Academy, at No. 110, High Street, Brentford, there was a circulating library kept by a Mr. Norbury, who was a publisher of many books in the early part of the century. Thither Shelley found his way. Most of the books were little to the poet's taste; but he found some pleasure in the works of Anne Ratcliffe and writers of a similar character. A book entitled "Zofloya, or the Moor" seems to have enraptured him.

The house in which Mr. Norbury kept his circulating library remains practically unchanged. It has passed from the Norbury family, and is now occupied as a stationer's shop and printing works, kept by Mr. Stutter, who very recently showed me a part of the books which belonged to the library of Shelley's day: these have apparently had considerable use. I have endeavoured, in vain, to discover some of the books borrowed by Shelley.(1)

Shelley left Brentford in the year 1804 or 1805, but Sir John Rennie remained at the Academy until 1807.

Dr. Greenlaw's school continued to exist until 1820, at which time the house passed into the possession of the Clarks.

Rennie's description of Shelley when at Syon House Academy should be interesting in this place:

"During the time that I was there the most remarkable scholar was the celebrated poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, who was then about 12 or 13, and even at that early age exhibited considerable poetical talent, accompanied by a violent and extremely excitable temper, which manifested itself in all kinds of eccentricities.

"His figue was of the middle size, although slight, but well made. His head was well proportioned, and covered with a profusion of brown locks; his features regular but rather small;

(1) Mr. Stutter very kindly lent me a catalogue of Norbury's Library which was evidently printed before 1773.

his eyes hazel, restless, and brilliant; his complexion fair and transparent; and his countenance rather effeminate, but exceedingly animated.

"The least circumstance that thwarted him produced the most violent paroxysms of rage; and when irritated by other boys, which they, knowing his infirmity, frequently did by way of teasing him, he would take up anything to throw at his tormentors. His imagination was always roving upon something romantic and extraordinary, such as spirits, fairies, fighting, volcanoes, etc., and he not unfrequently astonished his schoolfellows by blowing up the boundary palings of the playground with gunpowder, also the lid of his desk in the middle of schooltime, to the great astonishment of Dr. Greenlaw himself and the whole school. In fact, at times he was considered to be almost upon the borders of insanity; yet with all this, when treated with kindness, he was very amiable, noble, high spirited and generous; he used to write verse, English and Latin, with considerable facility, and attained a high position in the school before he left for Eton, where I understand he was equally if not more extraordinary and eccentric."

There are more proofs than this to show that Shelley commenced to write poetry during his stay in Brentford; Medwin tells us that some portion, at least, of "The Revolt of Islam" was inspired by the treatment he received at Syon House Academy. If this be true, is it too much to expect that some memorial of the poet be fixed to the house in which he began those compositions which will last as long as the world's best literature?

Vanishing Landmarks— London, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire.

Continued from p. 36.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Strand, Ivy Bridge Lane, Cecil and Salisbury Streets.—The pulling down of six houses on the south side of the Strand, which blocked the front of the new Hotel Cecil, completes the demolition of Cecil and Salisbury Streets. The elevation of the "Club Café," opened in October, 1893, and being one of the houses in question, between Salisbury and Adam Streets, covers the descent to what yet remains,

—very little—of Ivy Bridge Lane. The Lane, absorbed by these alterations and by the hotel, was in effect a tunnel, owing to its being covered for almost its entire length by parts of the houses along its sides. It formed a boundary between Westminster City and the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy). It was named after the Ivy Bridge, removed before Stow's time, which spanned a stream that crossed the Strand, flowing from the neighbourhood of Seven Dials. At the Lane's foot were the "Fox under the Hill" tavern and Salisbury Stairs, whence passengers used to pass to and from the halfpenny steam boats that plied between Ivy Bridge Lane and London Bridge. The boats were named "The Ant," "The Bee," and "The Cricket," whereof the latter two came to an untimely end. Between the Lane and the Savoy stood the "inn" of the Bishops of Carlisle, latterly the Earl of Bedford's, and known as Russell, or Bedford, House. Between Bedford House and the Lane was the house built by Sir Robert Cecil, elevated Baron Cecil on 13th May, 1603, advanced Earl of Salisbury on 4th May, 1605, who succeeded to the Earl of Dorset as lord high-treasurer. He died on 17th February, 1611-2, worn out by business. In his last illness he said to Sir Walter Cope, "Ease and pleasure quake to hear of death; but my life, full of cares and miseries, desireth to be dissolved." They who seek for office should bear in mind, too, the letter he had already written, in 1603, to Sir James Harrington, the poet. The history of Salisbury House, which stood on the site of the houses under review, is worthy to be noticed. The Earl's son and successor, William, converted it into two, named Little, and Great, Salisbury House; he himself lived in the latter. The former was occupied for a term by his son-in-law William, third Earl of Devonshire. In 1692 its site was leased for the erection of Salisbury Street. Three years later the site of Great Salisbury House, with that of the Middle Exchange, which had been erected on portion of the Salisbury property here, was leased for the erection of Cecil Street. As Salisbury Street will shortly pass out of existence, we may here state that its position can be recalled by the circumstance that on passing along the Strand and looking down the street one saw the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle. The Bedford, since Worcester, House (Beaufort Buildings) cited above, should not be confounded with the later house of the Russells, Bedford House, on the *north* side of the Strand. The property thus covered by the hotel and its approaches continued until a few years since in possession of the present Marquess.

The British Museum.—In virtue, it is stated, of an arrangement made between the Museum trustees and the District Board of Works, the footway along the south and east fronts has been widened by removal of the dwarf railing. The railing—a plain bar square in section—was carried by uprights, on each of which sat a little lion, modelled by a master craftsman, forming, as the *Builder* remarks, "one of the few pieces of iron fence-work—perhaps the only one—in London which is stamped with the hand of a great artist." In a letter printed in the *Times* of January 17th, Mr. Arthur Cates (Surveyor to the Office of Woods and Forests) explains the share that Alfred Stevens had in the design. He says that Sydney Smirke,

architect of the lodges, piers, and railings around the Museum, had to allow—upon a setting back of the old frontage line of the wall and gate-house of Montague House—for marking-off that line in front of the new enclosing line as defined by the big railing. So he devised the dwarf railing, and instructed Mr. Leonard Collmann, one of his staff, to supply a clay model of a sitting lion after his drawings of that upon the pier at the foot of the staircase of the Bargello, Florence. The modelling and detail were done for Collmann by Alfred Stevens. Mr. Cates records his distinct recollection "of Mr. Smirke in his room at 24, Berkeley Square, altering the clay and bringing the model, particularly about the mane and crest, into accord with his views."

Brooke's Market, Holborn.—At the back of Greville Street, and entered from Brooke Street and Leather Lane. The market was named after the "inn" of Sir Fulke Greville, elevated Baron Brooke, on 29th Jan., 1620-1, a title borne by his ancestors the Willoughbys. Greville was one of Elizabeth's fortunate courtiers; as Naunton observes, "he had the longest lease and the smoothest time without rub of any of her favourites." He on the same day as Sidney, his life-long friend, entered Shewsbury School, then newly opened under Thomas Ashton. He was intimate with Bacon, for whom he interceded with the Queen; the friend of Spenser and D'Avenant, a poet and patron of poets. On James I.'s accession he served as treasurer to the navy; in 1619 he succeeded Sir Julius Cæsar as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Brooke House is marked in Ogilby and Morgan's map, 1677, as next, westwards, to Furnival's Inn (page 102, July last). It had been originally styled Bath House, having been mainly re-built by William Bourchier, Earl of Bath, who died in 1623. About that time James I had bestowed the manor and park of Knowle, together with Warwick Castle, upon Greville who spent £20,000 upon re-instating the latter. In his house in Holborn on 1st Sept., 1628, he was stabbed by his servant Ralph Haywood, enraged that no provision had been made for him in his master's will. Greville died of the wound on 30th Sept.; he directed that he should be buried in St. Mary's, Warwick, and dictated his own epitaph: "Fulke Greville servant to Queen Elizabeth, councillor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney. *Trophæum Peccati.*" He bequeathed nearly all his property to his cousin Robert Greville, second Lord Brooke, the Parliamentary-General, charging his lands at Toft Grange, Foss-dike, and Algakirk, Lincs., with an annuity of £100 for a history lecture-ship at Cambridge, to be first held by Isaac Dorislaus. Baker says that the endowment "has been lost by the iniquity of the times"; nor does it seem to have been recovered. In a MS. list of his own works written by Nicholas Stone, the elder, and annotated by Vertue, I find these entries in Stone's own hand: "Dial for Lord Brook" [after 1619, before 1625]; "and that yeare [1622] I mad a diall for my lord Brook in holbron for the wich I had 8 10 0." They who delight in the trivial surprises of coincidence may like to be reminded that in the register which records Chatterton's burial in the pauper burial-ground of St. Andrew's, Holborn, now covered by Farringdon Avenue (*see* page 101, July last) is an entry of the baptism of Savage (at the house

of Mrs. Pheasant who went by the name of Mrs. Lee) in Foxe's Court, Brooke Street, close by Chatterton's lodging, and that Savage died in the Newgate, Bristol. The entry is—"Jan. 1696-7. Richard, son of John Smith and Mary, in Fox Court, in Grays Inn Lane, baptized the 18th." Dr. Johnson says in his "Life of Savage," that the Countess of Macclesfield had declared that Earl Rivers was the father of her child; he gives the date of the birth as 10th Jan., 1697-8, and writes: "The Earl Rivers, by appearing to consider him as his own, left none any reason to doubt of the sincerity of her declaration; for he was his godfather, and gave him his own name, which was by his direction inserted in the register of St. Andrew's parish in Holborn, but unfortunately left him to the care of his mother. . . . . Such was the beginning of the life of Richard Savage." Nearly all of Foxe Court, running from Gray's Inn Lane into Brooke Street, was pulled down in 1883 and rebuilt, on the widening of the lane, re-named Gray's Inn Road.

The Signs of the Old Houses in the Strand in the 17*th &* 18*th Centuries.*

By F. G. Hilton Price, Dir.S.A.

(Continued from p. 13.*)*

Palgrave's Head.—Without Temple Bar.

1660 ?—Tokens were issued from this house.
1670—Mrs. Scott.
1679—Crutch, a goldsmith.
1684—Fullers.

Lloyd's Bank is now on the site of this sign.

Peacock.—Without Temple Bar.

1706—Mentioned in that year.
1709—Edmund Curll, bookseller; he sold the works of Lord Rochester and Roscommon.
1723—A. Dodd, bookseller.
1731—Advertised the "Gentleman's Magazine," by Sylvanus Urban.

Pestal and Mortar.—Without Temple Bar.

1664—R. Mills, bookseller.
1704—J. Chantry, ditto.

Robin Hood.—Butcher Row, near Temple Bar.

1747—Mentioned in that year.

Rose.

1679—Next door to Temple Bar, south side.
1681—It was called the Cock, an alehouse.

Rose Tavern.—Without Temple Bar.

1683—John Hassards.

It stood between Temple Bar and Thanet Place on the south side. "Strype says it was a well-customed house, with good conveniences of rooms and a good garden."

Royal Oak.—Without Temple Bar.

1671—Robert Woodhouse.

St. Luke.—Without Temple Bar.

1711—A dentist's.

Ship Tavern.—Without Temple Bar.

1649—Mentioned in that year.

Ship.—Just Without Temple Bar.

1695—John Woodcroft, a sword cutlers.
1737—Ward and Chandler, booksellers.

Sun.—Without Temple Bar.

1663—John East, goldsmith.
1686— ,, ,,
1687—William East ,,
1704—Philip Pinkney ,,
1715—William Hodsoll ,,

Three Black Lions.—Near Palgrave Head Court, without Temple Bar.

1693—Mentioned in that year.
1697—Jas. Willitt, goldsmith.
1707—William Roberts, goldsmith.

Three Sugar Loaves.—Without Temple Bar.

About 1660—Edward Apthorp issued a farthing token from here.
1679—Bird, oilman.

Tobacco Roll and 3 Sugar Loafs.—Without Temple Bar, under Mr. Hope's at the Hare, behind St. Clement's.

1703—A woollen draper.

A fine parcel of French brandy for sale there.

Turk's Head.—Next Devereux Court.

1697—Mentioned in that year.

White Horse.—Without Temple Bar.

1698—William Turner, a bookseller.
1700—William Bynes, hosier.

White Horse and Black Boy.—Without Temple Bar.

1698—Sam. Weeley, tobacconist.

"*Bulk Shop.*"

The last of the old Bulk shops next door to Temple Bar Without on the north side was kept by Crockford, a fishmonger, who removed from thence to set up a gambling club at St. James, which soon after became famous.

The old shop was removed in 1846. It stood on the site of No. 238.

Angel Inn.—Backside of St. Clements.

1659—Mentioned in that year.

In 1769, "a Black Girl, eleven years of age, who is extremely handy, works at her needle tolerably," was to be sold. "Enquire of W. Owen."

Bible.—Against St. Clement's Church.

1688—Anthony Baskerville, bookseller.

Black Lion.—St. Clement's Churchyard.

1687—Richard Allen, draper.

Black Swan.—Against St. Clement's Church.

1678—William Birch, bookseller.

Blue Boar.—Near St. Clement's Church.

1696—Button and Bibbon Shop.

Cabinet.—Near St. Clement's Church.

1674—Peter Gumley.

Cross Keys.—Over against St. Clement's Church.

1705—Mr. Webb.

Crown and Scepter.—Near St. Clement's Church.

1686—Mentioned in that year.

Feathers Tavern.—Against St. Clement's Church.

1698—Francis Gough, the proprietor, was wanted, he having escaped from the Sherriffs.

Flying Horse.—Against St. Clement's Church.

1688—Bartholomew King.

Golden Ball.—Near Milford Lane, near St. Clement's Church.

1689—John Willis.

Gun.—Backside of St. Clement's.

1711—Robert Baller.

Hand and Capp.—Backside of St. Clement's.

1698—John Hilney.

Hand and Holybush.—Backside of St. Clement's.

1684—Hodges.

Hare.—Behind St. Clement's.

1703—Mr. Hope, wollen draper.

Indian Queen.—"Near Lyons' Inn, ye backside of St. Clement's."

1748—Stamford & Troy, mercers.

King's Arms Tavern.—Over against St. Clement's Church.

1683—The Loyal Society held their meetings here.

1685—An auction of "old excellent pictures" was held here.

King's Head.—Over against St. Clement's.

1664 to 1709—John Coggs, a goldsmith, keeping running cashes; he was in good repute and had a partner called Dann. Coggs & Dann failed in 1709.

Leopard.—Against St. Clement's.

1687—John Mills, goldsmith.

Maidenhead.—Near St. Clement's.

1678—Thomas Potter, perriwig maker.

Marygold.—Over against St. Clement's Church.

1673—Mr. Cox, a milliner.

Parrot.—St. Clement Danes.

1720 to 1741. George Boothby, goldsmith and banker.

Queen's Head.—Over against St. Clement's Church.

1721—Davenport, a goldsmith.

Rose and Crown.—Against St. Clement's, near Arundel Street end.

1723—Radford, toyshop ; he sold various sorts of quack medicines.

Swan.—Over against St. Clement's Church.

1664—Mr. Sudbury, goldsmith.

Talbot.—St. Clement's.

1685—John Fox.

Three Balls.—Behind St. Clement's Church.

1700—John Williamson.

Three Pigeons.—Corner house of St. Clement's Churchyard, next Strand.

Pigeon, the famous hairdresser, lived at this sign as late as 1740.

I have also found mention of the following signs, but no date in connection with the allusions to them :—*Pewter Platter.*—Without Temple Bar ; *Windmill.*—Without Temple Bar; *Black Horse.*—Backside of St. Clements ; *Castle Tavern.*—Near St. Clement's Church.

To be Continued.

Notes and Queries.

The Marten in Hertfordshire.—Much interest is taken at the present day in the local distribution of the marten, both now and in the past. As recording the mammalia for the Hertfordshire Natural History Society, I should be grateful for authentic information as to occurrences of the animal in this county. It would be surprising to hear of any recent appearances, but it would be interesting to hear particulars of its occurring within living memory, if such exist.—T. Vaughan Roberts, Verulam House, Watford.

A Book-Plate Query.—Is it known who was the engraver of the plate of "Henry Fliteroft, Esq., Hampstead, Middx." : a very neat and rather ornamental Chippendale plate ? Fliteroft was the architect of Hampstead Church and died in 1769.—W. F. Prideaux.

Old Helmet and Shackles at St. Peter's, St. Albans.—On Thursday, January 16th, by permission of the vicar and churchwardens, there were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries the helmet and shackles which were some years ago dug up in the north side of the churchyard of St. Peter's, St. Albans. The helmet was unanimously declared to belong to the middle of the sixteenth century, and although originally intended for defensive use, had evidently been made up for mortuary purposes, and had probably hung over a tomb in the church. There are the remains on the visor of a scroll pattern painted in gold. The helmet and shackles have been placed on a bracket in the new vestry in St. Peter's Church.—W. Page.

The Maypole in the Strand.—A few old newspapers recently came into my possession; from one of them, "The Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer" for Saturday, May 3, 1718, I extract the following paragraph: "Last Monday night the Maypole in the Strand was taken down and carried to the Lord Newtown's seat at Swansted, by Epping Forest, and there put up last Mayday."—W. Walker.

Essendon Church Bells.—Mr. Samuel Whitbread, of Bedwell Park, Herts, gave a clock bell to Essendon Church in the year 1765. From that date till 1894 it hung in a little wooden hutch on the roof of the tower, and served its generation. It bore this inscription:—"Samuel Whitbread, of Bedwell Park, Herts. 1764. Lester and Pack, of London, Fecit." Recently this bell has been sold. Before it is too late for the question to be answered, it would be interesting to know what has become of it.—H. R. Wilton Hall.

Denzell Street, Clare Market.—It may be interesting to note, in connection with the article on Clare Market (*ante* 33), the following curious inscription on a tablet affixed to the wall of the "Royal Yacht" Public House at the corner of Denzell Street :—

Denzell Street 1682 | so called by Gilbert | Earle of Clare in Memory | of his Vncle Denzell | Lord Holles who dyed | February ye 17th 1679 | aged 81 years 3 months | a great honour to his | name and the exact | paterne of his Father's | great Meritt John | Earl of Clare.

The tablet is said to have been erected by Gilbert the third Earl. We are told, however, (*ibid*) that this Gilbert died in 1669; how then could he have erected the tablet in 1682, or have called the street "Denzell" in memory of his uncle, who would appear from the above dates to have been his survivor by ten years?—C. M. Phillips, 40, Lady Margaret Road, N.W.

A Curious Print: "Brentford Sweepstakes."—I have in the local collection of prints, &c., connected with the Library, a rather curious picture, called "Brentford Sweepstakes." In the right hand corner of the picture is a building, over which is placed the words "Assembly Room." A flag is flying from the window, on which is printed "Magna Charta and Bill of Rights." In the left hand corner is a structure like a shed, which is called "St. Stephen's Chapel." In the foreground are four horses, one of which has fallen, and near it are the words "Broken down." The rider stands over the horse, but is looking in the direction of two other horses, who appear to be galloping with their riders towards St. Stephen's Chapel. A third horse is running in the same direction, without a rider, but on its back is a flag containing the words "Vox Populi," and the figures 1143. The other two horses have the figures 293 and 5 respectively. In the left hand corner at the bottom is a person holding a flag, on which these words appear, "Dr. Kelly's Anti-Venerial Pills." Other figures appear in the print, but I hope that you may find out for me the meaning of the picture, from what it is taken, and its date. I should add that these lines appear at the bottom:—

> "All coursers the first Heat with Vigour Run;
> But 'tis with Whip and Spur the Race is won."

I am anxious to know all I can of the print, and may get full information from some of your readers. The picture is old, probably of the last century, or early in this.—Fred Turner, Brentford Public Library.

Replies.

"Mellagstoone Trees" (I., p. 31).—Information is asked as to the identity of Mellagstoone with "Melocstoon, a quince, or sort of yellow peach." Both words are doubtless corruptions of Melocotone, which may be found in Bacon's Essays, xlvi., "Of Gardens," and which is there described as "a large peach." The derivation would be, μηλέα κυδωνια, by abbreviation Melocotone. The Latin equivalent is Malus Punica. Liddell and Scott call it a quince, and Malus Persica, a peach.—Lancelot Mitchell (Rev.), Yiewsley, Uxbridge.

Kentish Town (I., pp. 30, 81, 128).—Two correspondents have stated, at the second reference, that Kentish Town is mentioned in Domesday Book. According to one, the hamlet is therein called

Cantelows or Kennistowne; according to the other it is said to be a manor of the Canons of St. Paul's. I am aware that in the common accounts of the Parish of St. Pancras, this statement finds currency, but a reference to Domesday will show that it is a mistake. Kentish Town is not mentioned in the record of the Survey, but if the name is regarded as a synonym for St. Pancras (of which, I believe, there is no evidence in very early times), it is stated in Domesday (Middlesex, 128*a*, 1-7, 44), that "ad Sanctum Pancratium tenent canonici Sancti Pauli quatuor hidas . . . . . Hoc Manerium fuit et est in dominio Sancti Pauli," and further on, "Ad Sanctum Pancratium tenet Walterus canonicus Sancti Pauli i. hidam. . . . . Hæc terra jacuit et jacet in dominio æcclesiæ (*sic*) Sancti Pauli." These statements merely prove that the land lying about the church of St. Pancras was in the demesne of St. Paul's Church, and was held by the Canons of that Church; but they are remarkable for two reasons: firstly, because St. Pancras is the only Middlesex Church (with the exception of St. Paul's and the Abbey Church of Westminster) that is mentioned in Domesday, and secondly, because the preposition *ad*, meaning *at* or *about*, only occurs in this instance and in that of the Holborn, where we are told (127*a*, 1-6), that "ad Holeburne habet rex ii. cottarios," who paid the King's Sheriff twenty pence a year for the privilege of living on the banks of that rivulet. It is probable that the modern Kentish Town was situated in the Manor surrounding St. Pancras Church, but two other Manors are mentioned in Domesday, which are also generally considered to be included within the boundaries of the Parish, and which were both held by the Canons of St. Paul's. Of these, Totehele appears to correspond with the modern Tottenhall or Tottenham Court, while the name of the other, Rugemere, is not represented in the existing nomenclature of the district. It is greatly to be regretted that no competent author has taken up the work of writing an adequate history of this large and important parish. Mr. Palmer's book is merely a collection of newspaper and magazine cuttings, put together without order or arrangement. Mr. Frederick Miller's little book is interesting so far as the personal experiences of the writer extend, but it has no pretention to be a historical record. The late John Britton, in a note appended to his account of St. Pancras Church in that most valuable work, "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London," I., 166, said that he had made considerable "Topo-

graphical Collections for a History of the extensive and populous Parish of St. Pancras," but I do not know what became of them. The late Mr. S. Wiswould's MS. notes are, as we recently learnt (*suprà, p.* 47), in the possession of Mr. Ambrose Heal, who has, I understand, incorporated them in his own extensive *collectanea*. Material would therefore not appear to be wanting if some accurate and painstaking hand could only be induced to fill up this lacuna in London topography.—W. F. Prideaux, Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

Kimpton (I., 175).—A pedigree of Kimpton, of Weston, for three generations, will be found in the Visitation of Hertfordshire, 1634, printed for the Harleian Society in 1886 (p. 69). Various particulars relating to the family are stated, in *Monken Hadley*, by the Rev. F. C. Cass, M.A., Westminster: 1880, 4to. A copy of the grant of arms by Robert Cooke, clarencieux, to William Kimpton, lord of Monken Hadley, and alderman of London, dated 3rd April, 1574, is printed in that work, at p. 54. A longer pedigree of Kympton is given at p. 58. There is no reason to imagine that the fluers-de-lis in the arms betoken French descent. It can scarcely be doubted that the name was derived from the parish of Kimpton, Hertfordshire; certainly not *vice versa*.—H.G.

Notices of New Publications.

"The History of St. James's Square and the Foundation of the West End of London." By Arthur Irwin Dasent. London: Macmillan & Co.

The history of the foundation of the West End of London must have a wide interest, however treated, and when treated as it is by Mr. Dasent in "The History of St. James's Square," it becomes, besides being valuable history, decidedly fascinating reading. What pictures of daily life, as it has been lived by successive generations of London Society, from the time of the Merry Monarch onwards, are there painted! The descriptions of the condition of the Square, even after it had become a fashionable dwelling place, are somewhat startling; its centre was the favourite ground for London firework displays; sometimes it was the scene of a robbery with violence; a little later and an enterprising coachbuilder made it his wood-store. At last the aid of Parliament was sought, and in 1726 an Act was obtained for clearing the Square of all rubbish and for placing a basin of water in the centre; the remains of this, in the shape of a pool of stagnant water, lasted till within 50 years ago, when the existing garden was laid out. Mr. Dasent's work is plentifully illustrated, both with pictures and plans of the Square at various stages in his history.

Want of space compels the holding over of articles on the Hertford Borough Records, The Bakers' Company, and the inscriptions on the "ejected" memorial slabs at St. Peters, St. Albans.—Ed.

✠ Here begynneth the glorious lyfe and passion of seint Albon protomartyr of Englande / and also the lyfe and passion of saint Amphabel / whiche conuerted saint Albon to the fayth of Christe.

FACSIMILE OF IMPERFECT TITLE-PAGE OF LYDGATE'S LIFE OF ST. ALBAN.

The Story of St. Alban as the Pilgrims learnt it.

By the Rev. H. D. Madge.

THERE is a little black-letter book in the British Museum which may serve to throw a side-light on the history of the cathedral city of Hertfordshire. The pilgrims who, for centuries, visited, in a perpetual stream, the shrine of St. Alban, had for the most part, we may easily suppose, no very definite idea of the merits of the saint whose mediation with Heaven they came to implore. To some extent, no doubt, that defect was remedied by the zeal of the monks in recounting and amplifying the glories of their patron. Naturally, under such conditions, the story of St. Alban would grow in picturesque and improbable detail far beyond the comparatively simple narrative of Bede. One cannot but feel some curiosity to know what was the mediæval pilgrim's conception of the personage whom he was venerating as he bent before the shrine of the martyr. And this quaint volume gives a fair idea of the story which he would have been likely to hear.

The title-page—as the facsimile here given shews us—reads thus:—"Here begynnethe yo glorious lyfe and passion of Seint Albon prothomartyr of Englande (and also the lyfe and passion of Seint Amphabel which converted Seint Albon to the feyth of Christe.)" John Lydgate, monk of Bury, contemporary of Chaucer, and himself a poet of no little reputation in his own time and for centuries to follow, was the author. It is written in rhyme royal. As it is a poem, it may be supposed that the author permitted himself some license of imagination. But the circumstances of its production prevented Lydgate from exercising to any extent his rather limited faculty in that direction. For it was written at the request of John Wheathamstede, abbot of St. Albans in 1439; that we know from the chronicle of the monastery, whence we learn, too, that Lydgate was rather handsomely paid for his labour. Moreover, the Abbot caused a copy to be illuminated and hung before the altar of the saint. Certainly one must suppose that he wished it to be regarded as a veracious account of the career of his patron.

The black-letter volume in the Museum is a quarto, printed by John Herford, of St. Albans, at the request of Robert Catton, abbot of the monastery. It bears date the 26th year of King Henry VIII., 1534—four years, be it noted, before the dissolution of the monastery, and nearly a century after its composition.

The poem contains 4,724 lines. On the whole, it is perhaps a rather dull and spiritless performance. Lydgate was an old man when he wrote it, and his work in youth had been given to gayer and more secular themes. However, there are some indications of a genuine interest in the subject-matter. Here and there we discover just a suggestion of feeling which may have been due to something higher than monkish or mercenary causes.

The story, after the customary lament of incapacity, begins by introducing us to the "goodly young Albon, a lorde's sonne, more likely was there none." He was born in "Verolame, a famous olde citie," and as he grew towards manhood was sent to receive the order of knighthood at the hands of Diocletian at Rome.

Among Alban's companions was "a goodly man, a prince's sonne of Wales," called Amphibalus. Though young he was learned, and, like Alban, was furnished with "notable apparaile" and "rich wedes," likely to attract attention and approval at the court of the Emperor.

When Alban and his friends presented themselves at the Imperial court they at once created a favourable impression. Then follows an adaptation of a very well-known story. The Pope, perceiving the beauty of "this Briton people," determined to make some effort for their conversion. He succeeded in convincing Amphibalus, who received baptism and renounced his pomp, choosing rather to abide with poverty.

Alban and the British youths with him were meanwhile dubbed knights. They asked to be allowed to challenge all comers to a tourney in the lists. All acquitted themselves well, but Alban was pre-eminent in valour. His arms were "a golden psaltery" on an azure field. They were assumed afterwards, as the chronicler informs us, by King Offa, the founder of the monastery.

Alban returned to Britain high in the favour of the Emperor. He was appointed nothing less than prince and steward throughout all the land. In that capacity he exercised his power nobly, tempering justice with mercy, and showing boundless charity towards the poor. The chronicler confesses that his command

of language is insufficient to describe the virtues of Alban. Estimable as he was, he was still a pagan, but the means of his conversion was at hand. Amphibalus, his former companion, now poor and outcast, entered the city of Verulam, and, when he saw the great man surrounded by a multitude of suitors, went to him and besought shelter and food. Alban, being accustomed to grant hospitality to all, would not refuse him.

It was not long before certain peculiarities in his guest led the youthful prince to suspect that he was entertaining a Christian. Taking an opportunity when they were alone, he taxed him with it and wondered at his hardihood in so boldly adventuring himself amongst pagans. Amphibalus declared his faith and asserted that it was through the power of Jesus Christ that he had been preserved in danger. Alban expressed his willingness to hear more, and a discussion on points of faith followed, which the chronicler gives in much detail. Finally, Amphibalus converted his host, and after profession of faith, Alban was baptized.

But while these two spent their time in holy conversation, the malice of the enemy was at work. A paynim observed their meeting, and "with malicious frowarde cursedness" inflamed the rage of the magistrate against them.

Alban, however, hearing that a search was about to be made, anticipated it. He conveyed his teacher outside the town, and there they parted with mutual tears. Amphibalus' adventures are of subordinate interest and need not detain us. He was marvellously successful in the West; a thousand of his converts were slain at a place thence called Lichfield—that is, the field of the dead. Afterwards, he also died a cruel death, rather too graphically represented in one of the woodcuts which adorn the volume.

The bloom and vigour of Christian faith in the person of the earliest British martyr are associated in all the accounts of St. Alban with the warmth and colour of the most genial season of the year. According to Bede, the hill where the hero suffered was embroidered, yea, clothed all over with various flowers. And to quote Lydgate:

> "When somer flowres blowed whyte and redde
> And were in theyr highest lusty fresshe fashion,
> And fyry Phœbus from the crabbe's hedde
> Toke his passage towarde the lyon,
> The same tyme paynims have averted
> To Christis faith howe Albon was converted."

A great multitude went to seek the Christians. They found Alban alone, kneeling before the cross. In the presence of the judge, he was at first addressed mildly. The magistrate assured him that any man might be deceived as he had been. It was not too late to be forgiven, if he would kneel down and ask pardon of the gods and of Rome.

On Alban's steady refusal, the judge knew not for a moment how to act. Although a personal enemy to the young man, in view of his favour with the Emperor he dared not proceed to order his immediate execution. He determined to write to Diocletian, acquainting him with Alban's obstinate adherence to the proscribed faith.

The Emperor acted in a way which showed his sense of the magnitude of the crisis. A great power was sent into Britain, under Maximian, for the purpose of discovering and destroying all Christians without mercy or conditions. Alban only was to be given an opportunity of saving his life by submission.

The hero was immoveable. A knight was selected to do execution upon him, and, after a final unavailing invitation to recant, he was stripped and beaten and sentenced to be led to Holmehurst and there to have his head smitten off.

A great procession started. But the people were not left in doubt as to the side which Heaven favoured. As in the story of Bede, when the bridge was found to be crowded, the mighty rushing stream, which has now dwindled down to the Ver, was dried up at the prayer of the blessed saint, impatient to reach the scene of his martyrdom. The day was hot, and when they reached the top of the hill the people were almost ready to die of thirst. At the prayer of St. Alban, a well sprang up from the ground where no one would have thought it possible that water could arise. But these wonders softened the obdurate people not a whit. They abode still in their malice, determining not to leave the mountain till they had made an end of the martyr.

His hair, which was long and large, was bound to a stake, and a knight was appointed to carry out the final act. He had, however, cause to regret his acceptance of the commission, for even as he delivered the stroke his eyes fell out of his head.

Another knight had originally been chosen: but he had been so moved by the courage of the martyr and by the miracle at the

river that he cast down his sword and declared himself converted. The people thereupon fell upon him, smote his teeth out of his mouth and broke every one of his bones.

This wounded knight now crawled as he could up the hill on hand and foot. The cruel judge, meeting him, laughingly advised him to join the head and body of Alban together and see if that would give him any relief from his injuries. Taking in earnest what was spoken in derision he embraced the head of the martyr and was at once made whole. That availed him little, however, as he was at once slain by the furious people.

That same night yet another sign attested the favour with which the martyr was regarded by the powers on high. Out of the grave of Jesus Christ's blessed knight a heavenly stream of light arose, bright as the sunbeams. And not only the eyes but the ears also of the now fearful and repentant multitude were amazed by portents. They heard the voices of angels singing the praises of the saint and the happiness of the land enriched by his testimony :—

> "And were there seene assendying up and downe
> In the celestiall glorious bryghte skye
> Hevenly angels that made noyse and sowne,
> With this refraine, in this armonye,
> Let us with songs upreyse and magnyfye
> The lande of Albon notable and glorious,
> This day with martyrs made victorious.
> Albanus vir egregius martyr hic extat gloriosus."

Such is the story, as Lydgate and probably many another has told it. New marvels are added to the earlier accounts. But more noteworthy than these are the exaltation of Alban's rank in the world and the transplanting of the whole narrative into the conditions of a later age. The mediæval imagination, however, could not work freely without this assistance in its exercise. And with whatever grotesque additions, it was a Christian hero, ennobled by the most complete self-sacrifice, whom the pilgrims of the Middle Ages came to meet at St. Alban's shrine.

Quarterly Notes.

THE fate of the Trinity Almshouses has been decided by the Charity Commissioners; the buildings will remain, a charming relic of old London, to fulfil the intentions of their founders and benefactors. That there will be no need to include these picturesque structures in our *Vanishing Landmarks* must be a cause of satisfaction to artists, antiquaries, and to all those who desire to see ancient charitable donations administered in the spirit of those who established them. The almshouses are now safe, and we hope that if any alterations in their construction are needful, the architect will not be given the same free hand as it appears is sometimes possessed by the holder of an ecclesiastical faculty.

* * *

Lord Grimthorpe is about to turn his attention to another St. Albans church. He has already obtained a faculty for rebuilding the tower of St. Michaels (vide *Vanishing Landmarks*, *post*) and the demolition of one of the most picturesque church towers in Hertfordshire has been commenced.

* * *

Whilst speaking of St. Albans churches, we must record a vast improvement in the aspect of the land lying to the west and north of the venerable Abbey itself. This ground, which has hitherto presented more the appearance of a builder's yard than a churchyard, has now (thanks to the liberality of one of the Abbey clergy), been brought to a condition of very respectable tidiness. The work has had its value to archæalogists; for the process of levelling the ground has led to the discovery of a considerable portion of the foundations of St. Andrew's Chapel, which stood on the north-west side of the monastic church, and which, before the dissolution, served as a place of worship for the parishioners. The Rev. H. Fowler and Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., have made plans of such of the foundations as have been exposed, and it is hoped that more about the discoveries will appear in these pages later on.

A memorial of the days when Father Thames was a highway for passengers is about to be restored partly to its original use. The London County Council are going to repair York Water Gate —one of the many "Gates" through which our forefathers reached the river—and to give access to the public through it, no longer to the river, but to the Embankment gardens. The gate, which is approached by way of Villiers Walk, is a relic of the Duke of Buckingham's town-house, whose arms and motto still figure upon it.

* * *

It is usually attributed to Inigo Jones, but it is noteworthy that in a short list of the works of Nicholas Stone, senior, in the handwriting of his nephew, Charles Stokes, this passage occurs: "The water gate att Yoke House hee desined & built & the right hand lion hee did frontting the Thames. Mr. Kearne, a Jarman, his brother, by maring his sister, did the shee lion." They are both *he*-lions, by the way. Stokes also writes that his uncle made "the staires & water gate att Sumerset House. Hee made the fingure Nilus, & Mr. Kerne the other." The use of the word "desined" is to be observed, since he employs it elsewhere in the MS. in its now common sense, *e.g.*, "That noble portico hee built at the west end of St. Paules Chirche, Mr. Inigo Jones his desine."

* * *

Many of the readers of these pages are probably aware that the Bishop of St. Albans, some time back, set on foot the compilation of a list and particulars of the parochial registers extant in the different parishes of his diocese. The return is very nearly complete, and such as relates to Hertfordshire will be communicated to these pages by the Rev. O. E. Tancock, the rector of Little Waltham. The first instalment will appear either in the next, or in the January, 1897, number.

* * *

A propos of parish registers, it may be mentioned that a Society has been formed devoted to their publication; the value of these documents in all kinds of historical investigation is generally acknowledged, and the Society, which includes as its patrons, council and officers, the Archbishops of both provinces, 18 Bishops, and such capable workers as Mr. G. E. Cokayne, Mr. Challenor Smith, and Dr. Marshall, and which has Mr. Fry (172, Edmund

Street, Birmingham) as its Secretary, deserves success. Its work is undoubtedly vast; but that is no reason why it should not be undertaken, and there should be no difficulty in finding a hundred persons each willing to subscribe a guinea a year, with which number the Society will, in the first instance, set to work.

* * *

Hammersmith is to be the site of a Girls' School, founded in pursuance of the Charity Commissioners' scheme, dealing with the administration of Dean Colet's endowment. The properties acquired have cost the Mercers' Company nearly 11,000*l.*, and cover three acres of ground. They include the old Benedictine convent of Our Lady of Sion, at Brook Green, and a gabled house, the "Grange," which, for a while, was the home of Sir Henry Irving.

* * *

The two counties with which this magazine deals are particularly rich in foot-paths; indeed, the plenty of these delightful ways for the pedestrian render both Middlesex and Hertfordshire the happiest localities for rural rambles. That being so, it may be well to remind our readers of the existence of a work, accomplished by the late Mr. R. W. Evans, the result of which, under the title "Rustic Walking Tours," may be obtained for the modest sum of one shilling from Mr. Phillips, 32, Fleet Street. Mr. Evans has laid down on the one inch ordnance survey as many as 235 paths in the district north-west of London, between Watford and Barnet. He has dealt also with the area between Barnet and Romford in the same manner.

* * *

Added to the rusticity of Hertfordshire and a great part of Middlesex—one might be a hundred miles from London at Ruislip—there is the charm of literary and historic association which belongs to many spots in both counties. To these associations one more has been added by Professor Hales in the pages of the present number of this magazine. It is strange that more has not been made of the connection between Edmund Spenser and Verulam; for, despite his statement that the Thames once washed the walls of the Roman City—which, after all, only shows that he accepted a generally prevalent historic error—it is hard to believe that his words are not descriptive of something he had actually

seen. If that is so, then it needs no very wide stretch of imagination to picture Spenser as the guest of his great contemporary at Gorhambury.

* * *

The "Roman" water-pipes, which Mr. Cheese saw being dug up in Bond Street in April, and about which he wrote to the *Times* on the 25th of that month, were not Roman at all. They were stone pipes cemented together, and lay about 3 feet 6 inches below the surface—not nearly deep enough for any Roman work in London—and were probably portions of a last-century conduit; they were, therefore, more than a century later than the wooden pipes of the New River Company, with which Mr. Cheese contrasted them.

The Inhabitants of "Harrowe super montem" in 1523.

By George Grazebrook, F.S.A.

THE following is the assessment for a Lay Subsidy "graunted to or Sovereyn lord the Kynge at his parliament holden at London the xv daye of Aprill the xiiij yere of his reign." Usually the expenses of the Kingdom were met from other sources, but on any great pressure for money arising, Parliament granted special subsidies, the exact directions for which as to the per centage, its incidence, and collection, were given in each authorising Act—and these are found to vary considerably in the persons and things excepted, as well as in the amounts demanded: in some cases they took the form of a Poll Tax—that in 1377, for instance, was called "the tallage of groats," because every man paid 4*d.*; some again were "Benevolences," that is, forced loans—to be repaid NEVER! My readers will remember how greatly such a benevolence contributed to the downfall of Richard III.: in later times we find Hearth taxes—these all come into the category of "Lay Subsidies." It will be noticed that our roll of 1523 was an Income Tax:—the Act directs that every £ of annual income

from freehold lands pays xij*d*. "Every alien or straunger borne out of the Kynge's obeysaunce" pays 2*s*. per £. "Goods" are thus defined, "for every £ in coyne and the value of every £ that any suche hath of his owne, in plate, stocke of marchaundise, all manner of Cornes and blades severed from the grounde, householde stuffe and all other goodes and chatells moveable, as well withyn this Realme as without, and of all such somes of money that to hym his [*sic*] owyng whereof he trusteth in his conscions surely to be payed: except, and of the premysses deducted, such somes of money as he oweth and in his conscience truely entendeth to paye: except also aparrell of personnes belonging to their bodies, saving Juels of golde." If the sum total be above xx*l*.—xij*d*. in the £; if below that total and above xl*s*.—vj*d*. in the £. Natives having under xl*s*. of goods or receiving xx*s*. yearly in wages, pay iiij*d*. Only beggars and paupers were exempt. With these exceptions therefore, and of course the Clergy, we have here the name of every person within the parish, including even labourers, and our list is more complete than a modern Directory.

In subsidies of this particular class, income has always been the basis of taxation; but before this date the amounts payable are only given, without the assessments upon which they were calculated. The earliest declaration of property which I can at the moment remember was when Servius Tullius, in the first census of Rome, ordained that each citizen, besides the number of his family and dependents, should declare upon oath an estimate of his fortune. This was about 550 B.C., and was primarily intended for classifying the citizens according to their wealth, but it would also prove useful for the purposes of taxation. I am constrained to remind my readers how in almost everything we are following Roman precedents.

The entries at pp. 111 and 112, "Johan Lyon, wydowe," enjoying xx*s*. yearly from lands, and John Lyon, having xviij*l*. in goods, are sure to be noticed; but we need further assurance that these were "the Founder" and perhaps his widowed mother? His letters patent authorising the establishing of a school were dated 1571, and he died in 1592. I do not know at what age, but it must have been patriarchial, *if* the same person could be over 21 and own so large a fortune in 1523! Perhaps some of your correspondents can solve the doubt. I find in a Subsidy Roll of 1534 John Lyon again appears, and owned goods xxiij*l*. in value.

I would further explain that "colier," at this date, signified one who dealt in fuel—turf and wood. In a Roll of 1549 such an one is described as a "wood-collier." We must not therefore suppose that Wm. Edlyn (p. 114) worked in a coal pit and at the same time owned three pounds' worth of goods!

And now, gentle reader, who has so long borne with me, is there not some small comfort in the reflection that by paying taxes our names are handed down to future ages? Perhaps 400 years hence our descendants may point with pride to the record that in 1896 we paid our share towards the national expenses!

John Webbe Senr, in goods xvj*li.*——viij*d.*
John Webbe, Junr, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
Alen Argyll, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Burton, in goods ix*li.*——iiij*s.* vj*d.*
William Burton, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Page, in goods vj*li.*——iij*s.*
Thomas Grenhyll, in lande xx*s.*——xij*d.*
Henry Page, in goods v*li.*——ij*s.* vj*d.*
Thomas Snapp, in lande xl*s.*——ij*s.*
William Hurlok, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Thomas Hurlok, in lands xx*s.*——xij*d.*
Henry Hurlok, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
William Arnold, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Richard Goldyngton, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
William Ffrend, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Thomas Nycholas, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
John Bassett, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Richard Goodryche, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Henry Burton, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Andrewe in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Taylor, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Marten, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Thomas Vyall, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Doctor Jennyn, in lands xx*s.*——xij*d.*
John Doltt, in goods vj*li.*——iij*s.*
Richard Ffynche in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
William Heren, in goods iiij*li.*——ij*s.*
Johan Lyon, widowe, in lands xx*s.*——xij*d.*
Henry Wythe, in goods iij*li.*——xviij*d.*
John Marten, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
Henry Ffynche, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
William Goodryche, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
William Ffynche, in lands xx*s.*——xij*d.*
William Morrant, in lands iij*li.*——iij*s.*
William Glasborowe, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Edlyn, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Thomas Rede, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Roger Wulfeller, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*

Thomas Marten, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Henry Smyth, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Grenhyll, in goods x*li.*——v*s.*
Thomas Grenhyll, in goods ix*li.*——iiij*s.* vj*d.*
John Ffynche, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
William Ffynche in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Thomas Snodon, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Lyon, in goods xviij*li.*——ix*s.*
William Sharp, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Eddyngton, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
William Whytsyde, in lands xl*s.*——ij*s.*
John Wrench, in wages xxvj*s.* viij*d.*——iiij*d.*
John Apekys, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
William Page, in goods xviij*li.*——ix*s.*
Robert Johnson, in wages xxvi*s.*——iiij*d.*
Richard Shepherd, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Robert Person, in lands xl*s.*——ij*s.*
Richard Person, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Thomas Jonkyn, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
William Tanner, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Hurlok, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
John Elys, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
Thomas Gardener, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Page, sen., in goods xxv*li.*——xxv*s.*
John Page, jun., in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
Henry Page, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
William Elys, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Page, jun., in goods xiiij*li.*——vij*s.*
Robert Gravys, in wages xxvj*s.* viij*d.*——iiij*d.*
John Canon, in goods xvj*li.*——viij*s.*
Thomas Lambe, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Richard Bysshopp, in wages xx*s.*——iiijd.
John Hurlok, in goods x*li.*——v*s.*
John Page, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Rede, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
John Page, of Bocnall, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
George Vynsaunt, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
Laurence Halken, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Thomas Elys, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Henry Weke, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Thomas Sprye, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
George Skroppe, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Hegger, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
William Snape, in goods iiij*li.*——ij*s.*
John Gyll, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
John Lanton, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
William Grenhyll, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Richard Page, in goods xxv*li.*——xxv*s.*
John Ffrend, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Richard Balwell, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Thomas Page, in goods xiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*——vj*s.* x*d.*

William Knolton, in wages xxvj*s.* viij*d.* ——— iiij*d.*
Robert Grenhill, in goods vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* ——— iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Richard Gann, in goods v*li.* ——— ij*s.* vj*d.*
Richard Norres, in goods xl*s.* ——— xij*d.*
Richard Ffrankeleyn, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
Richard Myllett, in lands by yere xl*s.* ——— ij*s.*
John Osmond, in goods xl*s.* ——— xij*d.*
Roger Tyll, in goods iij*li.* ——— xviij*d.*
John Arundell, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
William Deryng, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
Thomas Myllett, in goods iiij*li.* ——— ij*s.*
Richard Smyth, in wages xxvj*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
John Stebyn, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
John Cosyn, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
John Bryggo, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
Thomas Sharpe, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
John Osmond, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
Richard Hache, in lands vj*li.* ——— vj*s.*
Thomas Alyn, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
John Downer, in lands vj*li.* ——— vj*s.*
Henry Smyth, in goods xij*li.* ——— vj*s.*
William Edlyn, in goods iij*li.* ——— xviij*d.*
John Vynsaunt, in goods xl*s.* ——— xij*d.*
Richard Downer, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
William Edlyn, in goods xl*s.* ——— xij*d.*
William Bockberd, in goods iij*li.* ——— xviij*d.*
John Buckberd, in lands xx*s.* ——— xij*d.*
Henry Bukberd, in wages xxvj*s.* viij*d.* ——— iiij*d.*
Thomas Buckberd, in goods iij*li.* ——— xviij*d.*
William Swetedewe, in goods iij*li.* ——— xviij*d.*
Thomas Turnour, in lands xl*s.* ——— ij*s.*
John Cok, in goods iij*li.* ——— xviij*d.*
William Waren, in goods vj*li.* ——— iij*s.*
John Tanner, in goods viij*li.* ——— iiij*s.*
William Derwyn, in goods xl*s.* ——— xij*d.*
John Downer, in goods x*li.* ——— v*s.*
Oliver Lokwode, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
Thomas Downer, in goods xl*s.* ——— xij*d.*
William Waren, Jun^r^ in goods vj*li.* ——— iij*s.*
William Collys, in wages xxvj*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
Thomas Tanner, in goods v*li.* ——— ij*s.* vj*d.*
William Harrys, in goods iij*li.* ——— xviij*d.*
Alice Ayleward, in lands xx*s.* ——— xij*d.*
Robert Ayleward, in goods xl*s.* ——— xij*d.*
William Ayleward, in goods xl*s.* ——— xij*d.*
Robert Marshall, in lands xl*s.* ——— ij*s.*
Robert Jakson, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
Richard Ayleward, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
James Morse, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
John Walter, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*
Richard Gregory, in wages xx*s.* ——— iiij*d.*

Robert Brok, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Robert Tyler, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Robert Marshe, in goods xxx*li.*——xxx*s.*
Richard Redynge, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
Thomas Taylor, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Richard Alyn, in goods xx*li.*——xx*s.*
John Maynerd, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Nycholas, in goods xiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*——vj*s.* viij*d.*
Richard Nycholas, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
John Strete, jun^r^., in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
William Rede, in lands xl*s.*——ij*s.*
Henry Byrde, in lands xl*s.*——ij*s.*
John Byrde, in goods xij*li.*——vj*s.*
Henry Redyng, in lands xl*s.*——ij*s.*
Thomas Rokys, in goods vj*li.*——iij*s.*
William Philipp, in wages xxx*s.*——iiij*d.*
William Chamburlayn, in goods iiij*li.*——ij*s.*
George Dynfant, in goods iij*li.*——xviij*d.*
John Edlyn, in goods iiij*li.*——ij*s.*
Alice Edlyn, in lands xx*s.*——xij*d.*
Henry Sharpp, in goods iij*li.*——xviij*d.*
William Sharpp, in wages xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*——iiij*d.*
Richard Prest, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
Robert Tanner, in goods iij*li.*——xviij*d.*
Richard Vynsant in goods iij*li.*——xviij*d.*
George Canon, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
John at Strete, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
Robert Byrde, in goods x*li.*——v*s.*
Henry Rede, in wages xxv*s.*——iiij*d.*
Henry Mower, in goods iiij*li.*——ij*s.*
William Cok, in lands xl*s.*——ij*s.*
Robert Edlyn, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
William Edlyn, colier, in goods, iij*li.*——xviij*d.*
John Bockberd, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
Thomas Whitherd, in goods iiij*li.*——ij*s.*
Thomas Atwern, in goods vl*i.*——ij*s.* vj*d.*
Thomas Borman, in goods xxx*li.*——xxx*s.* [he paid on the scale for lands, therefore "goods" is an error].
Richard Edlyn in wages xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*——iiij*d.*
Robert Maynerd, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Clerk, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
John at Wern in lands iiij*li.*——iiij*s.*
John Waren, in wages xxvi*s.* viij*d.*——iiij*d.*
Hugo Elys in lands xl*s.*——ij*s.*
William at Strete, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
William Dodde, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
Henry Bond, in lands xliij*s.* iiij*d.*——ij*s.* ij*d.*
Thomas Marten, laborer, in wages xx*s.*——iiij*d.*
John Nycholas, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*
Rogor Edlyn, in wages xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*——iiij*d.*
Thomas Stroder, in goods xl*s.*——xij*d.*

Henry Acurman, in goods xl*s.*————xij*d.*
Thomas Wodde, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
John Newman, in goods xl*s.*————xij*d.*
Richard Hewken, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
John at Hegge, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
John Hodell, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
John Edlyn, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Robert Rede, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Thomas Carter, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
John Richardson, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Robert Rankhyll, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Henry Sherwyn, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
William Wolston, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
William Byrde, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Hugo Perks, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Thomas Rede, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Robert Chamburleyn, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Thomas Wryth, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
William Crow, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Thomas Loste, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
John Rede, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Nicholas Hache, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Thomas at Strete, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
John Wryth, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
William Wintur, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
William Rede, of the Mershe, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
William Sympson, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
William Estend, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Robert, Servant with Thomas Luse, in wages xxx*s*————iiij*d.*
John Ayleward, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
John Skreven, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Thomas Rede, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*
Richard at Strett, laborer, in wages xx*s.*————iiij*d.*

Summa————xx*li.* xvj*s.* ij*d.*

The Ver.

By S. Flint Clarkson.

THE Var in Provence, the Ver in Normandy, the Yare in Norfolk, and the Ver in Hertfordshire are often grouped together, and credited with the possession of names of very early date which are all practically the same. Mr. Hall ("Names in Herts") wrote:—"The name of the little stream which flows near St. Albans, like the Var in the south of France, and the Yar in

Norfolk, is a corruption of 'yar' or 'war,' signifying water." There does not seem to be much similarity between some of these waters; the namers avoided making invidious distinctions. To the similar sets of people the mere presence of any water was sufficient, and numbers of Vers were then probably recognized. Their successors wished for and gave more distinctive names in many cases, but some names of the infancy survived unchanged.

The difference of character in the streams is indeed considerable. The four grouped together, include—a turbulent torrent and placid rivulets; a navigable stream and streams that are nothing beyond well developed brooks; principal streams and mere feeders. The Var bounds on the east the Department to which it gives its name; it rises in the west slopes of the Alps and rushes through 50 miles, being in times of flood an unmanageable stream carrying great masses of stone into the Mediterranean. It is not fed by streams as big as itself, but takes its own course from the mountains to the sea.

As the Ver in Manche runs into the Sienne, and the Sienne not far off is described as a mere trout stream, the Ver cannot be a large one, and is not above 15 miles in length. It thus resembles the Hertfordshire Ver, in two respects at least; for our Ver is also small, and from Markyate Cell, where it rises, to Bricket Wood, where it joins the Colne, its course is just about 15 miles.

Great Yarmouth was begun on the sand bank at the mouth of the Yar or Yare. It is less than 20 miles from Yarmouth to Norwich, but the river must run a good 20 miles further to the west. It is as peaceful in its movements as other East Anglian streams, and, where they join, the Wensum must be at least as large as the Yare.

Doubtless some one has recently considered the names of these rivers, and of others with names identical or similar; hunted down the dates at which the names first appeared in writing, seen the rivers and formed opinions. When did the other names of our Ver (the Verlam, Verlumus, the Murus, Moore, Mure, Meure) first appear in writing? What other rivers have such a choice of nomenclature? Do many keep more than one name for ordinary use? Thames is winning the day, and supplanting Isis as the name of the river from Thames Head to Dorchester. Some differences in such names are little differences in spelling, but that can hardly be said of either *alias* of the Ver.

Ver, a little place in Manche, Normandy, on the little river Ver, near its confluence with the Sienne, is on the high road, about half way, between Coutances and Avranches. It has for a long time been looked upon as probably the place from which the founder of the Vere family came; an Albericus de Ver is named in Domesday. A Vere was created Earl of Oxford in 1155, and the title became extinct in 1703; it had lasted five centuries and a half, "the longest line of nobles that England has seen." according to Macaulay. At Castle Hedingham, Earls Colne, &c., in the valley of the (Colchester) Colne, great memorials of the family remain; and the connection of the family with the manor of Kensington led to the name appearing recently in De Vere Gardens by Palace Gate, two rows of modern houses erected on the site of the Riding School. The street is already noteworthy in other ways. Robert Browning lived in it; and, as there was much litigation about the corner house, it has been a good deal referred to as the subject of a leading case in building law. The name of the street has, however, been called "modern Cockney," and has even been the subject of gentle raillery. The Earls of Oxford, the Lords of Kensington Manor, apparently called themselves Veres, and not De Veres; but there was shrewdness in using the *De*, as in alluding to the Gardens of the Oxfords, for enhancing rental values. The name of Tennyson's Lady Clara was also a sort of guarantee of good style. The Manor passed from the Vere family in 1526; their descendants parted with it in 1610 to Cope, the builder of Holland House, but that is all another story.—Answers to the queries as to the rivers will be welcomed.

The Beacon on Hadley Church.

By R. T. Andrews.

ON the Tower of Hadley Church is an iron beacon frame or fire basket which, I think, is supposed to be at least 14th century and perhaps much earlier. I cannot remember (not having seen it of late years) whether it stands on two, three, or four legs, but it is, I believe, on the parapet wall of the tower. This

object is now hardly to be found anywhere, and it would be interesting if a reader or correspondent would give somewhat of its history. The shape of the Hadley Beacon is much like one that occurs upon the 17th century farthing token issued in 1659 by the Bideford (Devon) Corporation, which is like a common red flower saucer or pan set up on three legs upon the top of a castle, under an archway of which a ship is passing.

But none of these tokens are known to belong to Hadley in Middlesex, or perhaps some might have had this object upon them, and indicate a time when beacons were used more extensively and when disturbances or civil war were afoot, and we know from history that the Battle of Barnet was fought close by, when perhaps the beacon was used for the last time. A beacon also occurs on two tokens of James Pitman in Southwark, issued in 1655 and 1669, and is there shewn somewhat in the form of a tulip with a very coarsely vandyked top edge, which may be intended to represent flames. It stands upon a centre post braced on either side with timbers, on which are fastened cross pieces to resemble ladders, by which the top of the brazier was reached and replenished from time to time, and a note to this token in Williamson's 2nd edition of Boyne's 17th Century Tradesmen's Tokens, by the Editor, is as follows:—

"In the High Street in 1723 was the 'Beacon,' a public house so called. Its exact position is shown by its removal for the construction of a better Gateway to the Hospital. Thomas Guy and another generous governour were just now spending much money in improvements and new wards there. The sign may have had reference to the well known telegraph tower close at hand, or to a fire beacon. I would remark, too, that a considerable part of Tooley Street by the church was, probably so far back as the 15th century, known as the 'Bergheny,' apparently from its name, derived from Burgh Kenning, meaning a Watch-tower which might reasonably be held to imply a beacon."

Again on a token of John Empson in Duke's Place, Aldgate, issued in 1667, is a beacon surmounted by a coronet. In this case the beacon is evidently an iron lattice work basket, square in elevation, and probably also square on plan; it has flames rising from it, and is hung by its upper edge to a bar which must necessarily have been widened out to form a narrow platform or walking space. This platform is supported towards the further end upon a

centre post, at the bottom of which there are two short braces to keep it upright, and there is also a brace from the centre post at about two-thirds of its height up to the underside of the platform to a point about halfway between the post and the fire beacon or basket, much after the same form as the old gallows used to be depicted. At the further side there is also another long brace from the ground line to the top of the centre post which carries cross pieces, forming a ladder by which to reach the platform.

In the archives of Hertfordshire I have met with a note in the year 1624 that "an order was made to repair the Beacon on Hertford Heath." This is a high situation, 1½ miles south-east of Hertford, which would command the Essex hills and border, and from thence the sea, and perhaps also the beacon on Hadley Church; and again in 1667, "that two justices were to examine into the state and repair of the Beacon on Hertford Heath for this part of the county and give order for the repair of the same." This beacon has disappeared for many years, but was, no doubt, such a one as that on Hadley Church, or perhaps somewhat larger. I do not know of any other instances where this object is shown, or places in the United Kingdom where it occurs *in situ*, but if this short notice is the means of eliciting any further information I shall not have written it in vain.

The Signs of the Old Houses in the Strand in the 17th & 18th Centuries.

By F. G. Hilton Price, Dir.S.A.

(Continued from p. 96.)

Three Tuns.—Over against St. Clement's Church.

1702—Mentioned at this date.

White Lion.—Against Lion's Inn, back of St. Clement's.

1691—Manasses Launder, woollen draper.

Dial and Crown.—Near Essex Street.

1698—John Clark, watchmaker.

Crown and Anchor Tavern.—Over against St. Clement's Church, corner of Arundel Street.

1696-1737—Mentioned in newspapers at these dates.

In 1723 a musical club was held here every Monday night in the winter season. The site of this house is now occupied by Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son.

Bell.—Over against Arundel Street.

1732—Alexander Emerton, colourman.

Blue Ball.—Over against Arundel Street, near St. Clements.

Golden Lyon.—Corner of Arundel Street.

1694—Robert Cooper, goldsmith.

1694—Henry Tuthill was at this sign, over against St. Clement's Church.

Pine Apple.—Near Arundel Street.

1767—Mr. Speedman sold his famous stomach pills.

Chequer and Sugar Loaf.—Near Surrey Street.

1693—Thomas Monger, the proprietor, had two silver stringed watches taken from a highwayman who committed a robbery on Bagshot Heath.

Tully's Head.—Near Surrey Street.

1765—Becket and de Hondt, booksellers.

Cock.—Near Norfolk Street.

1696—John Smith, goldsmith.

This house was also called the Golden Cock.

Seven Stars.—Near Norfolk Street.

1694—Mr. Bisle. Tickets in the lottery, licensed by the Patentees of the Royal Oak, to be had here.

Sun.—Near Norfolk Street.

1686—Thomas Templeman, pewterer.

King's Arms and Bluecoat Boy.—299, Strand.

This was on the site of Opera Comique Theatre.

The May Pole.

Stood on the site of the Church of St. Mary le Strand. It was taken down in 1718 and removed to Wansted Park, Essex.

The Forge of St. Clement's Danes.—At the corner of Drury Court.

Here the father of Nan Clarges, who was afterwards the Duchess of Albemarle, lived prior to 1680.
No. 317, Strand, is thought to be the site.

Angel and Bible.—Near the May Pole.

1698—Richard Smith, bookseller.

Bell Inn.—"Nigh the May Pole."

1690—Thomas Tuckey.

Bird in Hand.—Near the May Pole.

1697—Mr. Jones.

Black Lion.—Near the May Pole.

1681—Weeks, goldsmith.

Castle.—Near May Pole.

1703—Mr. Kimpson, silkman.

Five Bells Tavern.—Near the May Pole.

1673 to 1716—Mr. Thos. Kirby.

Flower de Luce.—Over against The May Pole.

1688 to 1702—Francis Weston, seedsman.

Golden Cross.—Stood over against the May Pole.

Golden Gate.—Stood over against the May Pole.

1653—Mr. Coombes, a butcher.

Golden Lyon.—Near May Pole.

1698—Robert Lee, victualler.

Golden Stagg.—Near the May Pole.

1691—Mr. Pluet sells the best small gunpowder for fowling.

Golden Unicorn.—Over against the May Pole.

1699 and 1705—I. Inglis sold Dr. Anderson's "True Scots Pills."

165, Strand, is the site of this sign.

Le Gott Inn,

Having a garden in the parish of St. Mary Strand, time of Edward VI.

Holy Lamb.—Near the May Pole.

1692—Mentioned at this date.

The Lobster.—Near the May Pole.

1666?—The proprietor issued a token.

Lyon and Lamb.—Near May Pole.

1675—Robert Richards, upholsterer.

Maypole.

1666—Phillip Complin, a distiller, issued a half-penny token from here.

Mitre Tavern.—Over against the May Pole.

1690—Will. Pleadwell.

One Bell Inn.—By the May Pole.

1657—The proprietor issued a farthing token.

1684—Gardner.

1716—The Dorchester coach set out from here.

No. 313 is probably the site of this sign.

Ship.—Near the May Pole.

1693—Paper-hangings were sold there.

1697 to 1705—John Brooke, stationer.

Ship and Fox.—Next door but one to the Five Bells Tavern, near the May Pole, in 1711.

Sugar Loaf.—Over against May Pole.

1658—George Smith, grocer; he issued a farthing token.

1690—Mr. Sedgewick.

1697—John Hilton, confectioner.

Sugar Loaf and Barber's Pole.—Over against the May Pole, within four doors of the Mitre Tavern.

1776—Where a Dutch doctor was to be spoken with.

Talbot Inn.—Near the May Pole.

1663—Widow Newton.

Three Crowns and Naked Boy.—Near the May Pole in Strand.

1680—Mentioned at this date.

1683—Edward Fuller sold trefoil and hop clover seeds.

1701—Mentioned at this date.

Three Sugar Loaves.—Near May Pole.

About 1660—Richard Ashwin issued a halfpenny token.

Three White Lyons.—Near the May Pole.

1687-93—John Hughes, woollen draper.

White Hart.—Over against May Pole.

1693—Ingram, ironmonger.

Three Angels.—Against New Church, Strand.

1728—Sarah Wilmot, Mercer.

Strand Bridge.

Which bridged the brook coming down from the north, was on the site of Strand Lane, which now leads to the Roman Bath.

Angel and Sun.—Near Strand Bridge.

1663—Where is constantly to be sold all the year fresh Tunbridge water and Epsom water and Barnet water and Epsom ale and spruce beer.

Bear Tavern.—At foot of Strand Bridge.

1707—*Circa.* Here the earliest meetings of the Society of Antiquaries took place, when there were only three members.

Black Bull.—Strand Bridge.

About 1660—The proprietor issued a farthing token.

Green Man—Near Strand Bridge.

About 1660.

Naked Boy.– Strand Bridge.

1677—William Lucas.

This sign was also called the Three Naked Boys.

Three Naked Boys.—Strand Bridge.

1677—William Lucas.

1715—James Pemberton, truss maker.

Unicorn and Dial.—Near Strand Bridge ; up one pair of stairs.

1712—Everell, haberdasher.

White Perriwig.—Over against Strand Bridge, near the New Church.

1721—Mrs. Richardson.

Three Goats.—Near Strand Bridge.

1691—John Trenchard ; he was probably an attorney.

To be Continued.

Meteorology.

MIDDLESEX.

Observations taken at 62, Camden Square, London, by G. J. Symons, F.R.S., Sec.R.Met.Soc.—(Communicated by John Hopkinson).

March, 1896.—Temperature: min., 29·4° on 15th; max., 65·2° on 23rd; range, 35·8°. Rainfall, 3·20 inches on 25 days; max., 0·53 in. on 17th.

April.—Temperature: min., 32·8° on 24th; max., 68·4° on 26th; range, 35·6°. Rainfall, 0·55 inch on 11 days; max., 0·08 in. on 4th.

May.—Temperature: min., 36·1° on 4th; max., 78·9° on 29th; range, 42·8°. Rainfall, 0·14 inch on 3 days; max., 0·12 in. on 21st.

Spring.—Temperature: min., 29·4° on 15th March; max., 78·9° on 29th May; range, 49·5°. Rainfall, 3·89 inches on 39 days; max., 0·53 in. on 17th March.

The rainfall during the spring was 2·16 ins. below the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Observations taken at The Grange, St. Albans, by John Hopkinson, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc.

March.—Temperature: mean, 44·5°; daily range, 12·9°; min., 29·5° on 15th; max., 63·3° on 24th; extreme range, 33·8°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 85 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·5. Rainfall, 3·62 inches on 26 days; max., 0·66 in. on 20th.

April.—Temperature: mean, 47·9°; daily range, 15·0°; min., 32·0° on 24th; max., 64·8° on 27th; extreme range, 32·8°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 75 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·4. Rainfall, 0·87 inch on 12 days; max., 0·26 in. on 10th.

May.—Temperature: mean, 52·9°; daily range, 19·5°; min., 34·0° on 2nd; max., 75·1° on 12th; extreme range, 41·1°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 73 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 5·1. Rainfall, 0·34 inch on 5 days; max., 0·20 in. on 21st.

Spring.—Temperature: mean, 48·4°; daily range, 15·8°; min., 29·5° on 15th March; max., 75·1° on 12th May; extreme range, 45·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 78 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·3. Rainfall, 4·83 inches on 42 days; max., 0·66 in. on 20th March.

The spring of 1896 was very warm. The rainfall was about an inch below the average, the relative humidity was about the average, and the sky was less cloudy than usual. The dryness and brightness of the greater part of the spring are, however, masked in taking the average of the three months by the wet and gloomy March, which had three times as much rain as April and May together, was 11 per cent. more humid than those months, and had three-quarters of the sky covered by clouds at 9 a.m., while April and May averaged little more than half the sky overcast. A "partial drought" commenced on the 17th of April and at the end of May had lasted 45 days, with 0·37 in. of rain.

The cuckoo was heard at St. Albans on the 10th of April, and the nightingale on the 23rd. The hawthorn came into flower on May Day and is still blossoming most profusely, having this year well merited its name of "May."

Vanishing Landmarks—London, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire.

(Continued from p. 93.)

(From a Correspondent.)

Russell Square.—Nos. 1, 1A, 2-8, east side, with Nos. 58-9, Guilford (should be Guildford) Street, Nos. 1, 1A, 2, Bernard Street, and the west side of the Colonnade, have been demolished. With the exception of the Guildford Street block, these houses were erected at the beginning of the century on the then Long Fields behind Bedford House, which, until 1801, stood within a front court, on the north side of Bloomsbury Square. In R. Wilkinson's map of 1799 will be seen the "Duke of Bedford's new road," running northwards, between Lamb's Conduit Fields and the Archery Ground (of the Toxophilite Society), from the corner of Upper Guildford Street to the New (now

Euston) Road. On the map is plotted Baltimore, re-named Bolton, House, and since converted into two houses, Nos. 66-7, which was built in 1759 for Lord Baltimore, and was afterwards occupied by the sixth Duke of Bolton. Thus it will be seen that Russell Square was set out so as to include Baltimore House—marked by its circular bay and dormer attic storey—and two or three houses of (old) Southampton Row, along its east side. The Colonnade consisted of a range of stables between Bernard and Guildford Streets, gradually rebuilt within the past few years. It was a curious old place, with wooden galleries in front of the first floors on either side. No. 2, Bernard Street, was the home of Joe Munden, the actor. The Toxophilite Society was founded, it is said, at Leicester House, in Leicester Fields, by Sir Ashton Lever and some members of the "Old Finsbury Archers" in 1781. They held their meetings on the ground above mentioned, afterwards at Highbury Barn, and then at Bayswater (Sussex Square). In 1834 they migrated to the Inner Circle, Regent's Park. Bernard Street, on the Foundling Hospital estate, is named after Sir Thomas Bernard, or Barnard, treasurer of the Hospital; it is not plotted in the map of 1799.

St. Michael's, St. Albans.—The Vestry of this parish have adopted Lord Grimthorpe's proposals for the new work which will extend to the demolition of the present tower, that stands within the lower walls of the original tower, and of so much of the old enclosing walls as is necessary up to the arch into the nave. The new tower, it seems, is to be larger on plan, and one storey higher, so that the lowest stage may form a porch at the north aisle's west end, and have the belfry immediately above it. The bells will be re-hung, and the original wall, now between the tower and the new vestry, is to be restored. The church tower rises in three stages from the ground, and is embattled. At the restoration of St. Michael's twenty years ago, by Sir G. G. Scott, this portion of the fabric was found to be in an unsound condition. Diverse opinions obtain as to the success, from a purely architectural standpoint, of Lord Grimthorpe's work at the Abbey and St. Peter's; we can but express a hope that in this instance a design will be forthcoming that shall satisfy the obvious requirements of the case. The present tower is not remarkable save for its picturesqueness, and, if past reparation, must, of course, be removed; but it has a simple, pleasing design—features which should be reproduced in its successor. St. Michael's is one of the most ancient parish churches in the county; some are inclined to suppose, with Cussans, that its immediate predecessor was a pagan temple; Roman remains lie round about, and, indeed, beneath the soil on which it stands. We need scarcely give any detailed account of the fabric in these columns, beyond reminding our readers that the church was founded within Verulam by Abbot Ulsinus, who, possibly, converted a Roman temple for purposes of the re-established Christian worship, and that the nave arcade was erected more than eight hundred years ago. The church presents many peculiarities of construction, amongst them being the two widely-spaced windows in the east wall; and contains a considerable amount of Roman material. Some monuments were removed out of the church during a restoration in 1804.

Spring Gardens.—As he passed along the Duke Humphrey's Walk in the Mall on his way from St. James's Palace to the scaffold in the street before Whitehall, King Charles I. talked with Colonel Tomlinson about the manner of his burial. Stopping to rest awhile, for he became faint, at Spring Gardens, and to drink a cup of water, he pointed out some trees which he and his brother Henry had planted in their boyhood. The existing planes, in the enclosure south of Carlton House Terrace (east block) are all that remain—and they have been sadly lopped and spoiled of late—of the pleasant grove that was first planted there longer than three hundred years since, and which, as we now see it, was "laid out, if not from the time of Elizabeth (for the American plane, *platanus occidentalis*, was not introduced into this country before 1640) at least from that of Charles II."(1) The grove, indeed, must have grown in delightful contrast with the formal park which Le Notre laid out, *temp.* Charles II., by altering narrow and winding paths into broad and straight walks, converting all the ponds (Rosamond's Pond excepted) into one canal, building a duck decoy, fencing a ring for deer, and planting trees in even rows. So, on the other hand, did the changes made by George IV. in 1827-9 effect a transformation, which, in recent years, has been much enhanced by the skilful efforts, less rigidly exerted, of those who have our royal parks under their care. Hentzner visited England in 1598; his Latin journal mentions the fountain, or spring, which gave the Gardens their name; he cites, too, the sundial (not either of the two in Privy Garden, Whitehall Palace) on looking whereat strangers were suddenly sprinkled, by a favourite conceit of the time, with water turned over them by the gardener. The fountain, with others around, was fed by conduits laid through St. James's Fields. Lord Treasurer Cromwell tells us that in 1532 Henry VIII. put a sumptuous brick wall around "all the meadows about St. James's," when, as Holinshed says, the King "there made a faire mansion and a parke for his greater commoditie and pleasure." Aggas illustrates the sovereign's amenity with stags and deer; he shows also Spring Gardens as a separate enclosure, well timbered, and encompassed with a high wall. In 1603 there was a bathing-pond in the Gardens, and fruit trees were trained against the walls.(2) Prince Henry brings eighteen loads of turf for his butts, James I. doubles the keeper's salary for charge of the curious collection of pets which was maintained during several years, and at one time comprised the "foure asses . . . . tow hees and tow shees . . . . and one ellefant" which Buckingham mentions in the singular letter he wrote to James from Spain. The royal menagerie, for the most part, was housed at Spring Gardens. In 1611 Robert Carr, Lord Rochester, is made keeper of Westminster Palace and directed to "keep and preserve the wild beasts and fowl in St. James's Park and Garden and Spring Garden"; on 31 Jan., 1626, payment is ordered of £72 5*s.* 10*d.* yearly for life to Philip, Earl of Montgomery, for "keeping the Spring Gardens and the beasts and fowls there." Four years later the Garden is equipped with a bowling green, whose turf they bring from Blackheath; and Charles I. appoints

(1) A letter signed "Geo. R." in the *Times* of 17 Jan.
(2) See the Egerton MSS. for early notices of works and repairs.

Simon Osbaldeston as keeper. Two of Garrard's letters in the Strafford Papers, Vol. I., describe the closing of the bowling-green from 1634 through disorderly conduct by frequenters of the *Gs.* ordinary there, and the opening in its stead of Shaver's Hall (James Street, Haymarket) by Montgomery's barber-servant. But saving an interval of a few months, when closed by Cromwell, the Gardens continued to form the highly popular resort so often cited by Evelyn and other contemporary writers. A few months after the Restoration a New Spring Garden rises at Vauxhall as a counter attraction for Elvira, Silvia and Clarinda, and their beaux Philander and Strephon; and, *temp.* Anne, there is a Spring Garden at Knightsbridge, mentioned in "Moll Flanders." So it comes about that in the closing years of Charles II.'s reign the ground is taken for the building of "Inner Spring Garden" and "Outer Spring Garden," which had many famous residents—a category too long for rehearsal here. For the building of the new Government offices have been taken the sites of the greater part of New Street, of the Terrace, of the Gun House, and the Stables. The once familiar aspect of the enclosure I speak of above has been changed by the almost total disappearance of "Milk Fair," in pursuance of orders issued in 1885 by the Duke of Cambridge, as Ranger; and now only two of the stalls, with two cows, remain to remind us of a quasi-rural traffic that has subsisted there for more than 150 years past: we may look in vain for any descendants of the 100 deer transferred hither, under Colonel Pride's charge, from Marylebone (Regent's) Park in 1650. On the other hand, by way of recompense, the wood-pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) has of late years made this corner of the St. James's Park a favourite domicile, just as it have done in Kensington Gardens. I may add that in our national collection will be found an uncommon view of Spring Gardens in the earlier half of last century; it is a water-colour drawing by Canale, taken as by one looking north-east, and depicting the houses in New Street.

Spenser and Verulam.

By Professor Hales.

STRANGELY enough the current handbooks to Hertfordshire and St. Albans, *e.g.*, Murray's—but there may be exceptions—make no reference to what is surely the most memorable description of Verulam in English literature—to the description given in one of his minor poems by one of the greatest English poets. The poet is Spenser, and the poem is *The Ruins of Time.*

When Spenser began to write poetry, the fashionable form—for literature no less than dress has its tastes and fashions—was the Dream or Vision. Moreover, the prevailing tone was melancholic; the dreams or visions were for the most part sombre and tragical. There was much at that time to make men's hearts fail them for fear, or at least for apprehension. There has never been a more critical period in English history. No one could say what might happen to either the church or the state; and the air was filled with evil forebodings. It was not till about the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign that public confidence began to be restored, and the nation at large ceased to care whether the Pope blessed it or cursed it, and to tremble at the thought of a Spanish invasion. Spenser was himself in later life to give splendid expression to the upraised spirit of his country. But when he began to write, misgiving and despondency were still prevalent, and their influence is reflected in the products of his imagination. Thus amongst his earliest pieces we find *Visions of the World's Vanitie*, *The Visions of Bellay*, *The Visions of Petrarch*, *The Ruins of Rome*, and what especially concerns us just now, *The Ruins of Time*. Two of these works were of course translations; but not the less are they significant of the reigning mood. That such spectacles as are portrayed in them should be chosen for reproduction was surely a sign of the times. Men seemed to find a kind of relief in frankly recognizing and contemplating

> this fickle trustless state
> Of vain world's glory, flitting to and fro,
> And mortal men tossed by troublous fate
> In restless seas of wretchedness and woe.

They were minded to

> Sit upon the ground
> And tell sad stories of the death of kings,

and the fall of kingdoms. Cities overthrown, and empires desolated were congenial themes.

And so Spenser in the youth of his poetical career visited Verlame or Verulam—probably enough visited it actually, and not only in fancy as he read Camden's *Britannia*—and beholds

> A woman sitting, sorrowfully wailing,
> Rending her yellow locks, like wiry gold,
> About her shoulders carelessly down flowing
> And streams of tears from her fair eyes forth railing;
> In her right hand a broken rod she held,
> Which towards heaven she seemed on high to wield.

And at last, in answer to his enquiries, she declares herself to be the City itself, *i.e.*, the ghost or spirit of it:

> I was that City, which the garland wore
> Of Britain's pride, delivered unto me
> By Roman victors, which it won of yore;
> Though nought at all but ruins now I be,
> And lie in my own ashes, as ye see.
> Verlame I was; what boots it that [*i.e.*, what] I was,
> Sith now I am but weeds and wasteful grass.

And in a series of stanzas of characteristic fluency and of wonderful beauty Spenser sketches the old glory of the place—its

> High towers, fair temples, goodly theatres,
> Strong walls, rich porches, princely palaces,
> Large streets, brave houses, sacred sepulchres,
> Sure gates, sweet gardens, stately galleries,
> Wrought with fair pillars and fine imageries—

and its almost impregnable strength as a fortress, so that even Bunduca was foiled by it (here Verlame's memory is not quite accurate, if Tacitus is to be believed), and that, when the Saxons first occupied it, Pendragon recovered it only after a siege of seven years (see Camden's *Britannia*). In those ancient days the Thames itself delighted to "slide in silver channel" by its walls; but when dire troubles befel the old town, and guiltless blood stained the pure stream that flowed by it, then

> From my unhappy neighbourhood far fled,
> And his sweet waters away with him led.

And now the Screech owl and "yelling mews and whining plovers" haunt the spot where once the nightingale's song comforted wakeful lovers. And save one—save Camden, the nurse of Antiquity (his *Britannia* was published in 1586)—no one now mentions the name of a place once so beautiful and so famous.

But, cries the "unhappy wight," why lament for "antique monuments" when everyday, the great and the noble, perish everywhere, and are no more remembered? And so Spenser passes from the mouldering ruins to the Dudleys, and we come to a series of stanzas almost certainly written later than the Verulam verses, in which he makes his lamentation for the Earl of Leicester (who died on September 4th, 1588), for the Earl of Leicester's brother the Earl of Warwick (who died February 20th, 1589), the Earl of Bedford (Lady Warwick's father), the Lady Henry Sidney (sister of Lords Leicester and Warwick), and above

all for her son Sir Philip, his own true friend and patron, so devotedly loved and so faithfully mourned, a knight "sans peur et sans reproche" and also himself a poet of exceeding charm and sweetness.

> Most gentle spirit, breathed from above
> Out of the bosom of the Maker's bliss,
> In whom all bounty and all virtuous love
> Appeared in their native properties
> And did enrich that noble breast of his
> With treasure passing all this worldès worth
> Worthy of heaven itself, which brought it forth!

Sidney, he makes Verlame say, though in a sense deceased, yet still lives even on earth,

> Being ever song
> Of us, which living loved thee afore
> And now thee worship 'mongst that blessed throng
> Of heavenly Poets, and Heroès strong.
> So thou both here and there immortal art,
> And everywhere though excellent desert.

And this thought leads him to assert with a just self-esteem and a conscious sovereignty, how poetry can confer immortality—how many great ones have faded out of all recollection, *carent quia vate sacro*—

> Because they living cared not to cherish
> No gentle wits, through pride or covetize,
> Which might their names for ever memorize,

and how, contrarily, others who certainly would have been forgotten, have their stones kept fresh and green in our minds and hearts by records inspired by the Muses. Material memorials in the shape of tombs and shrines have crumbled to dust, but songs in honour of the worthy are perpetually chanted, still heard with reverence and delight.

> But Fame with golden wings aloft doth fly
> Above the reach of ruinous decay,
> And with brave plumes doth beat the azure sky.

Thus good Melibæ, *i.e.*, Sir Francis Walsingham (Sir Philip Sidney's father-in-law) is happy in having a poet to sing his praises (the poet was Thomas Watson). And then Verlame returns to her original burden, "O vile world's trust! O vainess!" and

> Thus having ended all her piteous plaint,
> With doleful shrieks she vanished away,
> That I through inward sorrow waxen faint,
> And all astonished with deep dismay
> For her departure had no word to say;
> But sat long time in senseless sad affright,
> Looking, still, if I might of her have sight.

And so the poem might well conclude, but an overflowing abundance is one of the distinctions of Spenser's genius. Accordingly, he sees a second vision, or rather two sets of visions. The first set of "strange sights,"

> Like tragic pageants seeming to appear,

consisted of an Image all of massive Gold, a stately Tower, a pleasant Paradise, a Giant

> Of wondrous power and exceeding stature,

a Bridge made all of gold. All these things were shown, first in all their glory and strength, and then fallen, wasted, extinct. The second set suggests resignation and hope. It reminds us that what has disappeared out of our earthly limits and our mortal ken has not always utterly perished, but often has been transferred into other and more enduring regions. He sees a Swan—he surely means Sir Philip Sidney—mount up into highest heaven and become a heavenly sign; and so Philisides' (Sir Philip Sidney's) harp; and so

> A curious coffer made of heben wood,
> That in it did most precious treasure hide,"

probably the remains of his dead friend brought home from over the sea, like those of Tennyson's Arthur. Then he sees a bride awaiting her bridegroom, Sir Philip's wife, we may suppose, starting up to greet him, but suddenly "both bed and all was gone;" then a Knight all armed, wounded to death, and translated to Heaven, evidently Sir Philip at Arnhem; lastly

> An ark of purest gold
> Upon a brazen pillar standing high,
> Which the ashes seem'd of some great Prince to hold,
> Enclosed therein for endless memory,
> Of him whom all the world did glorify.

This no doubt denotes Sir Philip's tomb in Old St. Paul's.

And then at last the poem closes with a loving invocation of Sir Philip's spirit, and a hope that his sister, she who was already and was to be "the subject of all verse," may

> Vouchsafe this monument of his last praise
> With some few silver-dropping tears t'adorn;
> And as ye be of heavenly offspring born,
> So unto heaven let your high mind aspire,
> And loath this dross of sinful world's desire.

There can be very little doubt, we think, that this poem was written at two different dates, part in or before 1580, and part in

1590: or rather we may say that Spenser, wishing and perhaps urged to lament his friend Sidney more worthily than he had lamented him in *Astrophel*—published in 1595 but probably written some years before—or at all events to give some further and fuller expression of his heartfelt sorrow, made use of verses he had written at least ten years before, to introduce and also to illustrate his theme. For the real theme of the poem,[1] as we now have it, is certainly the commemoration of the Dudleys, especially of Sir Philip Sidney, a Dudley on his mother's side; see the Dedication to Sidney's sister, the Lady Mary, Countess of Pembroke, where he states explicitly that it was "specially intended to the renowning of that noble race from which both you and he sprung and to the eternizing of some of the chief of them late deceased." The old compositions he now, to some extent, embodied with his elegy were, possibly, his *Dreams*, as Dr. Grosart suggests, and, probably, in our opinion, his *Pageants*, written not later than 1579-80, which otherwise are not known to be extant. His college friend Kirke—for there need be no doubt at all as to the identification of "E.K." with Edward Kirke—in his Epistle to Gabriel Harvey, dated April 10, 1579, speaks of Spenser's *Dreams*, *Legends*, *Court of Love*, "and sundry others whose commendations to set forth were very vain, the things, though worthy of many, yet being known to few"; and in one of his notes to the November Eclogue of the Shepherd's Calendar he speaks of his own "Commentary upon *The Dreams*," and states that in it he has "discoursed of a proper tale of Hebe," how she spilt a cup of nectar, and "stained the heavens, as yet appeareth" (see ll. 384 and 399 of *The Ruins of Time*). And Spenser himself in a letter to Harvey dated "Westminster [probably Leicester House, Strand], quarto Nonas Aprilis [April 2nd], 1580," writes:—

> Now, my *Dreams* and *Dying Pelican* being fully finished (as I partly signified in my last letter), and presently to be imprinted, I will in hand forthwith with my *Faery Queene*.

And in a postscript he adds:

> I take best my *Dreams* should come forth alone, being grown by means of the Gloss (running continually in manner of a Paraphrase) full as good as my *Calendar*. Therein be some things excellently and many things wittily discoursed of E.K., and the pictures so singularly set forth and pourtrayed [the text, we see, was illustrated], as if

(1) One of his earliest works, now lost, was *Stemmata Dudleiana*. It was in Latin, as we learn from a letter of Harvey's.

Michael Angelo were there he could (I think) nor amend the best nor reprehend the worst. I know you would like them passing well. Of my *Stemmata Dudleiana* and especially of the sundry apostrophes therein, addressed you know to whom, must more advisement be had than so lightly to send them abroad; howbeit, trust me (though I do never very well), yet in my own fancy I never did better. *Veruntamen te sequar solum; nunquam vero assequar.*" [A very grotesque confession of humility (repeated in another letter), as posterity thinks. That Spenser as a poet cannot hope to do more than follow Gabriel Harvey —that he despairs of catching him up!]

The *Pageants* are known only by name; but from internal evidence we are inclined to think that there is more of this work than of the *Dreams* preserved in the poem that now concerns us, judging also from Harvey's remarks on the *Dreams* in one of his letters.

Thus, all things considered, we may plausibly believe that the *Ruins of Time*, published in 1591, contains some considerable fragments of Spenser's *Dreams*, and of his *Pageants*, written in 1580 or thereabouts, and modified and adapted where necessary to suit the altered circumstances of 1590, and combined with many stanzas of quite recent composition. The two parts can scarcely be precisely and completely distinguished and separated; they run into each other; but the general difference of style and tone is sufficiently clear, and at one point at all events, the beginning of a quite new series of stanzas is obvious, viz. in l. 176. Probably also all the first set of visions in the latter part of the poem, ll. 477-574, belongs to the earlier period. The second set, if they all refer to Sir Philip Sidney, as we think, must, of course, have been written very shortly before publication.

A few words must be given before we conclude this paper, to what may strike the reader as an amazing geographical blunder committed by Spenser, when he represents the Thames as once flowing by Verulam. The river that flowed and flows by Verulam, once no doubt much broader than now, was and is the Ver (according to Leland called also the Mure, which he boldly derives from Ver,[1] and the Ver flowed and flows into the Colne, and the Colne now flows into the Thames near Colnbrook. Probably enough the Thames once spread out much further over West Middlesex than it does now; but certainly never, in historical times at least, did its waters extend into Hertfordshire. But the error is not of Spenser's making or invention,

(1) "Mox Verus fluvius, sublata E litera et M præfixa, fit Murus, quæ appellatio vel hodie extat, habetque palatium sui nominis, opus plane regium, Anglice *More* dictum." *Cygnea Cantio, comment.*, p. 151, Ed. 1658.

though it is odd indeed he should adopt it, as Camden, whom he names with such respect, mentions it as if it were not worth discussing. Probably enough this oddity is to be explained by the fact that the Verulam passage was written before the publication of the *Britannia*, and not revised "up to date." The error was evidently very prevalent in the 16th century and long before, as not only Camden but Leland records it; it is found in as early a writer as Gildas, who in narrating St. Alban's martyrdom at Verlamcestre speaks of his crossing the Thames there—*iter ignotum trans Thamesis fluvii alveum* (*De excidio Britanniæ*). Leland much wonders at this statement, and in passing charitably suggests that the text may be corrupt ("codex mendosus," *Cyg. Cant.* p. 155). It is from Gildas, he thinks, "later persons have imbibed the error which even now possesses many,"(1)—an error, he adds, too absurd to need any refutation. It was no doubt encouraged by the finding of anchors near St. Albans, and traditions, arising from such finds, of great ships, sailing that way. Near Fishpool Street "in our remembrance certain anchors were digged up" writes Camden, or, more strictly, Holland, Camden's translator. And so Drayton in the Sixteenth Song of his *Polyolbion* makes Watling Street address the Ver in this wise:

> Thou saw'st when Verlam once her head aloft did rear
> (Which in her cinders now lies sadly buried here)
> With alablaster, tuch, and porphyry adorned,
> When (well near) in her pride great Troynovant [London] she scorned.
> *Thou saw'st great burdened ships through these thy valleys pass,*
> Where now the sharp-edg'd scythe sheers up the spiring grass;
> That *where the ugly seal and porpoise used to play,*
> The grasshopper and ant now lord it all the day.

Selden in his "Illustration" of this passage bids Drayton's readers to "lay not here unlikelihoods to the author's charge; he tells you more judiciously towards the end of the song." Accordingly ll. 275-84 assure us that the planks and anchors found near Verulam belonged in fact to Roman pleasure-boats that once disported themselves on the lake or pool, which was what in East Anglia is called a "broad"—that they

> Were indeed of boats, for pleasure there to row
> Upon her, then a lake, the Roman pomp to show,
> When Rome her forces here did every year supply,
> And at old Verlam kept a warlike colony.

(1) "Hinc facile crediderim recentiores imbibisse errorem qui vel adhuc multos possidet, videlicet Tamesim olim allnisse Verolamium, quod certe absurdius est quam ut confutatione prorsus ulla sit convincendum." *Cyg. Cant.* p. 155.

A Quarterly Bibliography of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

[The Editor desires to thank numerous correspondents for items contributed to this list. The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review.]

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The Worshipful Company of Bakers.

ALTHOUGH the Bakers' Company cannot boast of a collection of documents quite so ancient as that to be found in the muniment rooms of some other City Companies, many have a very respectable antiquity—the Audit Books commence in 1491 and the Court Minute Books in 1537, and both sets are practically complete down to the present time. Much that is of interest in the history of the craft and in the history of the City is found in these volumes, and it makes us the more regret the action of a certain evilly-minded Clerk of the Company, who, in the 17th Century, carried off some of the documentary treasures, though "with an impudent and boulde face" he denied the crime.

All that remains of the Company's records has now been carefully catalogued by Mr. Sidney Young, F.S.A., and Miss Hilda H. Buchanan, and the thanks of London antiquaries are due to them for the manner in which they have performed their task. They make no attempt to write the history of the Company, but they give the future historian, whoever he (or she) may be, an admirable key to the whereabouts of the materials. Indeed they do more: in the extracts from the muniments which they occasionally give they provide some delightfully quaint reading. The extracts take us back to the days when the incidents they record actually happened. We can almost hear the famous (or infamous) Jeffreys calling the spokesman of a parcel of Bakers (discontented with the management of the "mystery") "a prating coxcombe," and dismissing his petition with scant courtesy!

But the records of the Bakers' Company appear to contain something more than mere quaint and amusing entries. No. 76 in the new catalogue is a unique collection of material facts and circumstances relating to the acquisition of the Irish property by the Company. The document was compiled in 1742 by a former Clerk, and it throws light to the vexed question of the title, not only of the Bakers', but of the other City Companies, to their Irish Estates.

The Catalogue is tastefully printed by the Chiswick Press, and reflects credit on all engaged in its production.

The House of the Man who weighed the Earth.

By E. J. Barron, F.S.A.

A LONDON House has been demolished which is worthy, I think, of a passing notice. It is (or rather was) a detached residence: No. 37 on the north side of Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, and is remarkable as the house in which Mr. Francis Baily the astronomer weighed the earth in the year 1838. Woodcuts of the house, and also of the room and apparatus used by Mr. Baily for his experiments, formed the frontispiece to John Timbs' useful little book, "Things not generally known," London, Bogue, 1856, and at the beginning of that work a page is devoted to a description of Baily's experiments and their results. The House consisted of one storey only, and the room in which Mr. Baily conducted his experiments was at the N.E. angle of the first floor, a large hole being cut in the floor to obtain a longer length of pendulum. Baily, who was by profession a stockbroker, devoted himself to astronomy and erected a small observatory, which is seen in the print, in the roof of the house. He was one of the Founders of the Royal Astronomical Society and contributed largely to its transactions. He died in 1844. The house was, in fact, a villa residence, standing in a large garden, a veritable, albeit, somewhat smoky, *rus in urbe*.

The woodcut in Timbs' book gives the west side of the house, the three middle windows being the drawing room, the breakfast room adjoining at the south end looked into a large conservatory extending from that end as far as the wall adjoining the street. The conservatory was, I think, erected by Sir M. Digby Wyatt, who afterwards resided in the house.

The ground, which is on the Bedford Estate, forms portion of a large piece of land lying between Tavistock Square and Burton Street and extends northward the whole extent of that side of the Square, the only houses on it being the house in question at the south end, and the three houses known as Tavistock House, Bedford House, and Russell House at the north end, the entrance to them

being down the turning at the north-east corner of Tavistock Square. In the first of these (Tavistock House) Charles Dickens lived for some years. John Britton, the antiquary, who was a friend of Baily, lived in an adjacent house, No. 17 at the south end of Burton Street, now "Burton House."

An Edmonton Brass in the British Museum.

By Ethert Brand.

AMONGST the monumental brasses in the Mediæval Department of the British Museum is a brass plate, measuring $8\frac{1}{1}$ inches by $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bearing this inscription:

Behold what droupinge dethe maye doe consume ye corse to duste,
what dethe maye not (shall lyve for aye) in spite of dethe his luste,
thoughe Rowlande Monoux shrow deth here yet Rowland Monoux
lives,
his helpynge hand to nedys want, a fame for ever geves;
hys worde and dede was ever one, his credyth never quaylde;
his zeall to Christ was strong, tyll dethe wth latest pange asaylde.
twyse thre and one he children had, two sones, one kepes his name,
and dowgthers fyve for home he carde, ylyne in honest fame.
what booteth more, as he be kynde did come of Jentyl race.
So Rowland Monoux good deserts this grave cannot deface.

Terrible jargon! This brass was picked up in a second-hand shop and deposited in the Museum by Sir A. W. Franks, K.C.B., but he could not find out from whence it came. Now if we turn to Lyson's Environs of London, 1795, under the description of Edmonton Church we find this note:

"Near the door (north aisle) is a brass plate, with some English verses to the memory of Rowland Monoux." In an edition of Lyson's in the Guildhall Library are two plates depicting this brass. The plates shew the brass as nearly complete. There are the effigies of Rowland Monoux and his two sons kneeling on a tesselated pavement before a faldstool. On the faldstool is an open book and a helmet. The father is shown in Elizabethan armour, with ruffs at wrist, and the sons appear in doublet and

hose. Rowland's wife, with her five daughters, also kneel on a tesselated pavement before a faldstool, upon which is an open book. The head of the wife is gone. She has ruffs at wrists, and a gown looped in front, with slashed sleeves. The daughters are in similar attire, with the Paris cap. There are also shewn the matrices of the invocatory labels; and another matrix, square in shape, perhaps set forth a short Scriptural text. Above the effigies are the Monoux arms: On a chevron between three oak leaves, as many bezants, on a chief two anchors; a martlet for difference. Beneath the effigies is the inscription, which I have before described. The whole brass measured 2 feet 8½ inches by 2 feet. Unfortunately the plates neither bear a date nor engraver's name, so that I am unable to tell when the complete brass was in existence in Edmonton Church.

Notes and Queries.

The Anderson Family.—Will any Hertfordshire genealogist assist me to establish the identity of a certain Elizabeth Anderson, who married, about 1656, John Hatcher, of Careby, in Lincolnshire? John Hatcher was baptized at Careby, January 23rd, 1632-3, and his wife was probably born three or four years later. In the pedigree given in Blore's History of Rutland, she is called "Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Anderson (of St. Ives?)." It is, however, more likely that she was the daughter of Sir Henry Anderson, Bart., of Penley, near Tring, by Jacomina, daughter of Sir Charles Cæsar, Knt. The reason for believing this to be the case is that Elizabeth Hatcher had a daughter and a granddaughter who both received the uncommon name of Jacomina, the former, Jacomina Hatcher, being baptized at Careby, September 17th, 1665, and the latter, Jacomina Payne, being baptized at Hough-on-the Hill, in Lincolnshire, October 27th, 1688. It appears that Sir Richard Anderson, knt., the father of Henry Anderson, purchased Penley or Pendley from the Verney family about 1606, and that his son Henry, born in 1608, married Jacomina Cæsar about 1634. We learn from the inscription on her monument at Tring that Jacomina Anderson died in 1639, leaving a son and a daughter

surviving her. Her son, Sir Richard Anderson, the 2nd bart., who was born in 1635, succeeded his father in 1653, but her daughter's name is not mentioned in the Tring or Aldbury (in which parish Penley is situated) registers. She must, however, have been the Elizabeth Anderson who married John Hatcher, and her baptism may perchance have been recorded in some London register or may be among the Bishop's transcripts. I should be glad in tracing out the descent of the present Cust family from Elizabeth Hatcher to find some documentary evidence connecting her with the Andersons of Penley, and I should also welcome any facts concerning this family not to be found in the pages of Clutterbuck or Chauncy, which any of your subscribers may have come across.—Elizabeth C. Cust.

The Bishops of London.—Some time since I explored Fulham Church, and was much interested in the tombs of the Bishops of London there. Wishing to learn more about some of these worthies, I searched in various public libraries, but could find no work giving biographical details of the various prelates. No doubt biographies of all, or most, of them, exist, but I should be glad to learn of a single work which deals with the histories of the Bishops of London.—C. T. Edwards, Vincent House, Stoke Newington, N.

Parish Registers of St. John's, Clerkenwell.—It may interest the readers of these pages to know that appended to some depositions taken in the suit of William Sellon, clerk, against Roger Parry, clerk, concerning money received for baptisms, marriages and burials between the 14th of May, 1771, and the 18th of November, 1773, is a schedule containing the names of all persons baptised, married or buried. (*Vide* Exchequer Depositions at the Public Record Office, 15 Geo. III., Trinity, No. 4).—X.

William Weare's Murder near Radlett.—In the course of a journey to London, Sir Walter Scott visited Probert's cottage and the pond, at Gills Hill, near Radlett, the scene of the murder, 24th October, 1823, of William Weare. Are the cottage and pond still in existence? It is said that Thurtell (convicted on 7th January and hanged on 9th January) made the wooden gallows with which sentence was executed on him, in Hertford Jail; is that the case? His skeleton is in the College of Surgeons' Museum. Weare's body was taken out of Probert's pond by Thurtell and thrown into another near Elstree.—W. T Lane.

Tyburn.—In his "Paddington: Past and Present," 1853, Wm. Robins opines—see pp. 8-10, 111, 114-5—that the stream now commonly called the Westbourn was the *real* Tybourn (named Westbourn in later times), and that the stream now commonly called the Tyburn was (correctly) the Eye or Aye bourne, being a mere rivulet no larger than the Tychbourn which flowed along the slope of Maida Vale. He gives no positive evidence for his belief. He cites certain seventeenth-century and eighteenth-century maps as showing but *one* stream flowing from Hampstead, in the course of the Westbourn. *Two* streams will be found in other surveys and in maps of this century. Is it a fact that the Westbourn was formerly named "Tybourn," and that the latter name was afterwards shifted to the Aye-brook?—W. E. D.-Milliken.

Newgate and Jack Sheppard.—Visiting Newgate a few years since I was told by the then head-warder that, there, they knew nothing authentic about Jack Sheppard; and he himself expressed his disbelief in the whole story. To me, holding Sheppard's reputed fetters in my hand, this was disappointing. Is there any basis of truth for the tale, allowing for embellishment, as recounted by Ainsworth; and how far may we accept Cruikshank's drawings as faithful pictures of the old prison and its interior? The description of the prison in the text is, I know, inaccurate.—T.T.B.

The Family of Claxton.—Members of the family of Claxton of Suffolk resided in London and at Sudbury, Harrow, as far back as 1600, or, perhaps, a little earlier. One Edward Claxton was Governor of Harrow School from 1638 to 1653. There were Claxtons also at Bushey, till, comparatively, recent times. The Church Registers there have many entries respecting them, the earliest being a marriage between Ralph Claxton and Mary Hull in 1699. I am particularly anxious to know whether the Claxtons of Bushey descended from the above-named Edward Claxton of Harrow, or direct from the Suffolk branch. Any information as to wills, or other particulars, would be much appreciated. There is a tradition that one of the family held some official post connected with St. Albans Abbey. Another, who was tenant of a windmill near Bushey Heath, is said to have introduced into England the first mill grinding stones from Caen.—William Winckley, F.S.A., Flambards, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Some London and Middlesex Parsons.—The King's letters of protection were issued to Geoffrey de Everesle, parson of Harewe, going beyond the sea, 8 July, 9 Ed. I. (1281); *vide* Patent Roll for the date. Peter Duraunt, parson of St. Dunstan's by the Tower; Hugh de Berry, parson of St. Deny's; John Taverner of Lichfield, parson of St. Leonard's; Henry atte Castel, parson of St. Michael's, "Crokedelane"; and Thomas Bowyk, parson of All Hallows, "Graschurche," were, together with Richard de Warmington, Commissary-General, and Dean of the Arches, charged with excommunicating the jury of an inquisition to the prejudice of the King, *vide* Coram Rege Roll 19 Edw. III. (1344-5), part 2, m. 37, and 20 Edw. III. part 2, m. 12. Thomas de Kendale, parson of St. Augustine "juxta Austynesgate Sancti Pauli, London," is mentioned on the *Coram Rege* Roll 20 Edw. III. Easter, m. 103*d*.—W.H.B.B.

The Pye and Wood Families and the Mynde, Herts.—Sir Henry Williams, of Gwernyfed, who died in 1652, had, with other issue, a son Henry, who married a daughter of Sir William Pye, of the Mynde, Herts. Where was the Mynde, and is any trace of it, or the Pyes, left? I have searched Chauncy and Cussans in vain. Another of Sir Henry's sons married the daughter of Robert Gilbert, a mercer, and settled at Rose Hall, which we still find in the Hundred of Sarratt, in the possession (1881) of Thomas Clutterbuck. The Woods of Littleton and Gwernyfed (the granddaughter and heiress of Sir Henry Williams, a Pye, married Sir Edward Williams, of Eltham, and her great granddaughter married Thomas Wood, of Littleton) originally came from Fulbourn in Cambridgeshire. Was the Colonel Wood, prominent in the early part of the Civil War, and, I think, an M.P., a Wood of Fulbourn?—E. B. Wood.

King's Road, Chelsea.—In the *Topographer* for January, 1790, at page 63, mention is made—in a list of paintings of British Topography exhibited in 1775, being the seventh exhibition—of No. 275, "Bloody Bridge, a View in the King's Private Road, near Chelsea, in crayons," by T. Simpson. Is this the origin of the name of the present King's Road? Who was the King? From whence and whither did the road lead, also what became of the bridge of ill-favoured name, and why did it receive the appellation? Lastly, where was or is its actual locality?—W. Walker.

Marriage Licences.—Thomas Scott and Sarah Miller were married by licence at Bishop's Stortford on 30th Sept., 1673. I have searched the Harleian Society's Volumes 23, 24, 25, 34, which give the licences issued by the Dean of Westminster 1558-1699; Archbishop of Canterbury 1660-1679, 1669-1679, 1543-1869, and the Bishop of London 1611-1828. Who, besides the above, would issue the licence, and where am I likely to find particulars of same?—T.W.S.

A Hertfordshire Term.—In the Exchequer Bills and Answers, Charles I., Herts, No. 54, occurs this expression: "In a q*in*tch (or q*ui*tch) of trees 7 acres." I shall be very glad to hear of any explanation of this curious term.—H.R.W.H.

Replies.

St. Andrew's Cross, Chancery Lane (I. p. 80).—In the Crown Minister's account of the issues of the lands of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England or Knights Hospitallers, after the dissolution of that order, there is—on the account returned at Michaelmas, 1548 (*Mins. Accts.* 38 *Hen. VIII.*, 1 *Edw. VI.*, *No.* 41, *m.* 35), under the heading of "Tithe of tenements in Chancellor Lane,"—mention of a rent or tithe of 6*s.* from one tenement called "Andrewcrosse," and other tenements granted by Letters Patent to Thomas Broke. It is clear, therefore, that there was a tenement called St. Andrew's Cross in Chancery Lane.—William Page.

Staple Inn (I., p. 148, II., 45).—Respecting the fire at this place on 27th Nov., 1756, it may be interesting to state that the Christian name of the Mr. Ward mentioned was William (probably of Iver, Bucks), and that his wife was Susanna, daughter of Mr. David Rebotier, who lived at Greensted Hall, adjoining the almost unique timber church of Greensted, Essex. Mrs. Ward's sister, who was burnt to death together with two of her nieces, was Jane Rebotier. The Rebotiers were originally a French Huguenot family, and are my ancestors through the only son Charles of the above named David Rebotier. One of the sons of William Ward

married Mary Lindley, a sister of Mrs. Sheridan. I believe there is a tablet in one of the quadrangles of Staple Inn recording the fact that Mr. Ward and others assisted in rebuilding the place after the fire. I should be glad of a copy. Is there any printed history of Staple Inn?—E. A. Fry, 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Kentish Town Parish Church (I., p. 174, II., p. 47).—I am much obliged to Mr. Ambrose Heal and Col. Prideaux for their replies to my query. I should like, however, to point out that the passage commencing "the recess on the south side," quoted by Mr. Heal from Wiswould's notes, does not refer to the present altar recess, which is at the east end of the church, but to one which existed on the south side before the building was altered in 1844. A passage like that quoted from Wiswould also occurs *verbatim* in a little book called "Some account of Kentish Town, &c.," published at Kentish Town by J. Bennett, in 1821, and no doubt the information given was then correct; but it appears from Mr. Heal's reply that, strangely enough, the same statement was again made in the "Kentish Town Magazine" in 1885, forty years after the recess on the south side had ceased to exist. I believe there have never been any sculptures in the altar recess since the Church was remodelled in 1844. My remark that it seems to be clearly established that the Church has no dedicatory name, is perhaps hardly right; I should rather have said it is doubtful if it has any such name. I agree with Col. Prideaux in his opinion that the ascription to "Holy Trinity" is an error, but I doubt if the Church has always been known as "St. John the Baptist." I should, indeed, be surprised to find any allusion to such name much earlier than 1850, and, so far as I can learn, no authority for it has been discovered. By the Act of 31 and 32 Vic., c. 160, the official name would seem to be "Kentish Town Parish Church." The Act describes the Church as "formerly the Chapel of Ease at Kentish Town," but no Saint's name is mentioned therein in connection with it.—C. M. Phillips, 40, Lady Margaret Road, N.W.

This Church was the chapel-of-ease to Old St. Pancras, and was rebuilt 1844, upon the foundations of the Church erected in 1784. It was always known as Kentish Town Church, until the Rev. William Calvert, M.A., F.S.A, was appointed Vicar in 1858; when, to satisfy his vanity, he christened the church St. John

the Baptist; he also, with the assistance of his son Lionel, an architect, painted the frescoes upon the two pillars and piers in front of the altar, which is in its proper position—the east end of the Church—where it has always been since the Church was erected. Holy Trinity Church is in Clarence Road, Kentish Town Road, at the point where the River Fleet crossed the road on its way to Pancras Wash, but there are neither sculptures nor paintings there. The ancient chapel stood nearly opposite Sir Henry Bruges' mansion. Poor Miller was a rabid Dissenter, and would consider the frescoes, sculpture, perhaps.—R. B. Cansick, West Finchley, N.

In Palmer's History, p. 61, of the Parish of St. Pancras, it is stated that the old chapel was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.—Andrew Oliver.

Headstones (I. p. 176, II. p. 48).—A dwarf headstone was, in January last, lying on the grass in Essendon Churchyard, "ready to perish."

Here Lyeth . . .
body of Edward
PeppercorN Who
Departed This
Life . . . 168 . .

Edward Peppercorn was buried in 1680. The top of the stone was for many years only a few inches above ground. It was taken up at the time of Sir Andrew Clark's funeral and not replaced. It is the oldest inscription now in the churchyard.—H. R. Wilton Hall.

Reviews.

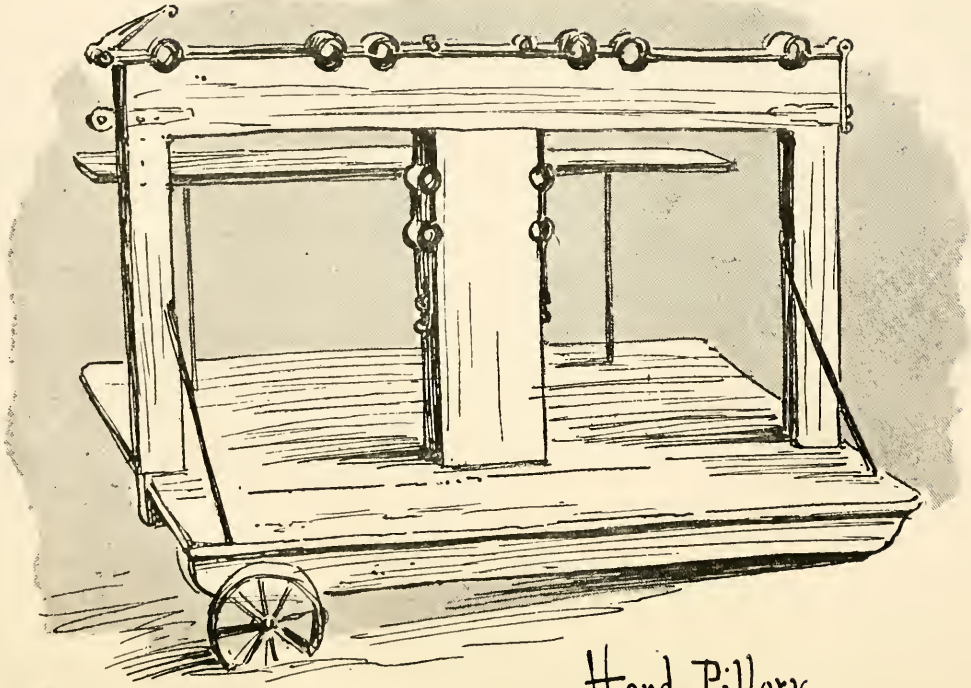
Lincoln's Inn Fields and the Localities Adjacent. By C. W. Heckethorn. Illustrated. London: E. Stock. (21s.)

This book is most agreeable reading, and it is profusely illustrated. If Mr. Heckethorn has not dived much into original documents for his information, he has, at least, shown himself a careful student of matter already in print about a very interesting part of London. He strays, it must be admitted, rather far outside "the Fields" to cull his flowers, but then we must remember the second part of the title of his book; and as the result is a very pleasing bouquet, few will find fault with him for having done so.

Chiswick.—An Illustrated Quarterly Magazine devoted to the History and Antiquities of the Parish. Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore and W. H. Whitear. Chiswick: Office of the *Chiswick Times*. (1s. 6d.)

This is a reprint of articles that have appeared in the *Chiswick Times* on various subjects connected with the history and antiquities of the once quaint and picturesque suburb of Chiswick. A good deal of original matter has been brought together, and the Editors give a promise of much good work for the future. The type and paper employed for the magazine are poor; and its general "get up" might be better.

Messrs. Bolas and Co.'s series of photographic surveys of the Cathedrals of England now includes the Abbey Church of St. Albans; and Messrs. Gibbs and Bamforth, St. Albans, have issued (price 1s.) St. Albans Illustrated by the Camera.



Hand Pillory

Fea.

Relics of Old Hackney.

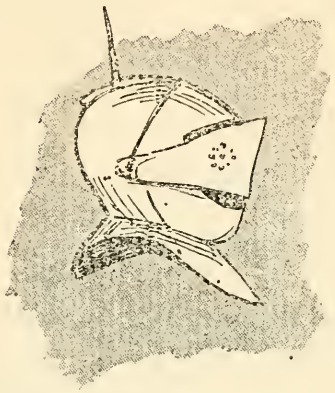
By Allan Fea.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. George Chambers, of the Tyssen Amhurst Library, and Mr. H. Wells Holland, I have been allowed to make a rough sketch of a curious movable hand pillory which has recently been brought to light at the interesting old tower of St. Augustine, Hackney. It is, as far as I am aware, a unique specimen, and was doubtless occasionally used for flogging purposes; from the height and diminutive size of the iron wrist-bands on either side of the centre support, it appears to have been intended for very juvenile offenders as well as adults. Among those who were punished with this instrument, possibly, was a certain John Hoyle, gent., of Grays Inn. In the Middlesex County Records, we read, under date 12 April, 15 Charles II., that the recognisances of two gentlemen were taken for his appearance "to answer the complainte of Thomas Steddle for his misbehavinge himself in the parish church of Hackney duringe Sermon Time by speaking disgraceful words" of the preacher & "disturbinge severall gentlewomen by uncivill language & threatening the said Thomas Steddle for reprovinge him for soe doeing."

Close to the hand stocks or pillory, stands another mysterious machine (at a first glance not unlike the rack!): this has been supposed, by some, to have formed part of a ducking stool, but more probably was utilized at one time as a sort of lift for raising and lowering coffins when burial services were held in the old church.

The sixteenth and seventeenth century mural monuments and brasses, removed into the north vestibule of the new church, are alone worth a visit. Against one of the walls hangs an old

helmet, below which is a tablet to Henry, Lord Percy, sixth Earl of Northumberland, who was a rival to Henry VIII. for the hand of Anne Boleyn, and afterward was appointed to sit as judge at her trial. Many historical names are associated with the mother church. Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury, once was rector here. Under the shadow of the old Tower were buried Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford,



ob. 1604.—Timothy Hall, Bishop of Oxford, ob. 1690.—Owen Rowe, the regicide, ob. 1661, &c., &c. Here Sir Thomas Fairfax, third Lord Fairfax, was united to Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Vere, June 20, 1637, the loyal and high spirited lady, who, at the trial of Charles I., when the charges against that monarch were read as on behalf of the People of England, created a sensation by shouting out "No, nor the hundredth part of them; it is false"!

In April, 1667, we find our old friend Pepys visiting the church, alas! not for devotional purposes, but, according to his own confession, chiefly to see "the young ladies of the schools* whereof there is great store, very pretty." The organ, however, received a share of his admiration, and he evidently was much struck with the novelty, and turned over in his mind the possibility of introducing it into his own church of St. Olaves, Hart St. Upon the occasion of this visit, Sir George Viner treated him with marked civility, and, what was more important in the vain diarist's opinion, so did Lady Viner, his beautiful wife, whom he says was "almost the finest woman I ever saw."

* Hackney and Chelsea, at this time, were celebrated for their Boarding Schools.

Notes from two Hertfordshire Wills.

By B. Florence Scarlett.

(1)—The will of William Scarlett, the Elder, esquire, is dated in 1474. He desires to be buried in Hertford Priory. He bequeaths to the altar of the Church of West Wrathyng, 3*s.* 4*d.*; he mentions: "Katheryn, my moder-in-lawe; William Scarlett, being with Maister Robert Percy; My neice Alison Cely; Humphrey, my daughter's son; Katheryn, my daughter, wife to Thomas Sowche." He speaks of his lands in "Rysby Barowe, Saxham Loxford, Westowe, and Flempton,(1) West Wrathyng,(2) Sambrigg,(3) Woodgate(4) and Wergrave,"(5) and names: "William Scarlett, son of William Scarlett, my son."

(2).—The will of Richard Scarlett, curate of Thundridge, Herts, is dated 25th February, 1556. The testator commits his soul to the protection of the Holy Trinity, and desires that his body may be buried in Thundridge Churchyard. He continues: "To John Almond, my silver spoon; to Robert Saye, 10*s.*; to William Browne, my prise coat; to Sandar Coocke, my brasen mortar; to John Skarlet, 40*s.*; to William Skarlyt, 20*s.*; to John Peppercorn, 20*s.*; to James North, 1*s.* 8*d.*; to John Stringleye, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to Elizabeth Shepan, 3*s.* 4*d.*" The residue of his estate he desires to be dealt with at the discretion of his executors, viz.: Robert Kynson, vicar of Ware, and John Almond, of Ware. The witnesses are James North, Robert Sage, and John Stringleye. The will was proved on the 27th July, 1556.

A view of Thundredge Bury, with the Church, is in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 81, p. 609. The manor-house was pulled down about 1812. The old church was demolished in 1853. It was one of the oldest churches in this part of the county, and possessed some very fine examples of Norman mouldings, showing the date of building to have been about 1100.

(1) Suffolk. (2) Cambridge. (3) Dorset. (4) Berks. (5) Wilts.

The Battlefields of Middlesex and Herts.

No. 1.—By G. W. Redway.

THE historian of the English people erred perhaps on the right side when he decided to devote "more space to Chaucer than to Cressy, to Caxton than the petty strife of Yorkist and Lancastrian." But he erred nevertheless.* Battles and sieges are after all the mile-stones of a nation's life, and it was a wise instinct that led the earlier historians to group round them the main facts of what we call history.

The military associations of a neighbourhood are pregnant with interest, and in lightly glancing at certain events that have occurred at places familiar to readers of *Middlesex & Hertfordshire Notes and Queries* we shall really be taking a survey of national history, and not of the celebrities, the institutions, and the antiquities of a locality.

In seeking traces of combat on a large scale it is useless to look far from the high roads; an army on the march needs food and shelter at frequent intervals, and most actions are brought about by the attempt of one force to pass another force on or near a high road. In this paper we will take the great western road out of London, and within ten miles of the metropolis we shall find landmarks sufficient to detain us for some time. A convenient group will be found between Hammersmith and Hounslow, a distance of six miles, and a central point may be selected near the ancient town of Brentford, seven miles from London, in the hundred of Ossulstone, in the county of Middlesex.

The first of our foreign masters was the Dane, and Brentford was the scene of a brief struggle between the English under Edmund Ironside and Cnut's Danish "host." According to the early annalists King Edmund was what Mr. Rudyard Kipling would call a "first class fighting man," and during his brief reign of twelve months he four times "assembled the whole English people" in defence of London against the invaders, defeating them and pursuing them along the great western road

* The index to Green's *Short History* contains about 1,000 entries, but does not mention the Militia!

as far as Brentford. On one occasion his force forded the Thames near Kew Bridge and marched "towards Kent." He is described as pursuing the foe with cavalry. At Kew "many of the English were drowned from their own carelessness, who went before the main army with a design to plunder." What would we not give for such a detailed account of these fights for existence, on the part of our ancestors, as the modern war correspondent furnishes of conflicts of far less interest!

On another occasion Edmund collected an army in Wessex and marched to the relief of the besieged Londoners, taking, of course, the great western road "by the north of the Thames." Brentford was probably the scene of desperate conflicts, as a defending force would avail itself of the natural obstacle presented by the river Brent, which bisects the road, and which was doubtless, at certain times, unfordable. Brentford, the field of his victories, was, however, to prove the scene of Edmund's death, for he was assassinated there by Eadric of Mercia nine hundred years ago. Brentford is on the road to Windsor, and through its long narrow street most of the English monarchs have passed in their journeys to and from the capital. In the 15th century Henry VI. stayed at the old Lion Inn, and there held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter. When the Kentish insurrection under Wyatt broke out against the marriage of Mary and Philip of Spain, Wyatt having vainly endeavoured to enter London by the bridge, was compelled to march to Kingston in order to cross the Thames. Marching through Brentford he arrived at Knightsbridge and there rested his men "until day," they being very weary with travel "of that night and the day before."

By nine o'clock on the morning of February 7th, 1556, Wyatt "planting his ordnance upon the hill" over against Hyde Park Corner, left it there under a guard, and marched towards Charing Cross. But he was attacked by the royal troops while in column of route, his force cut in two and separately defeated.

A century later its inhabitants were again subjected to war's alarms. King and Parliament were at loggerheads, and an appeal to arms was the result. Edgehill was fought, and in 1642 the King marched towards London. Brentford had been occupied by the Parliamentary forces, the narrow street was barricaded and breastworks were thrown up, but the royal forces carried the

town by assault on November 12, and took 500 prisoners and 15 guns. The King released the prisoners on their taking an oath not to serve against him in future, an oath which it is to be feared many of them set aside at the instigation of the "rebel" chaplains.

After the battle grievous were the complaints of the Brentford folk of rapine on the part of the victors, which, however, the royalists denied, and two years later an Earl of Brentford was created to commemorate the good services of a royalist general.

The royalist troops pursued their beaten foe towards London, and the dashing Prince Rupert had a pretty little fight on Turnham Green, descending upon the fugitives, from Harrow-on-the-Hill, through Acton.

A helmet, breastplate, some swords, human remains, coins, horse shoes, trappings of the Civil War period, which have been dug up in the present century in the course of developing Belgravia, prove that skirmishes with the fugitives of either party were frequent between London and Brentford; and to this day Brentford soil yields abundantly, to the excavator, of spent ammunition.

The King for some reason deemed it prudent to retreat as far as Kingston, till gathering strength from the West, Charles once more ventured to march on London.

Prince Rupert again distinguished himself by a raid on Hampden's horse. "Essex, anxious for peace, fell back on Uxbridge," on the high road to Oxford, and here, at an inn still called the Treaty House, commissioners met to draw up a Treaty with Charles, but the King had not yet learnt his lesson. Then Newbury followed, and when "the London trainbands flung Rupert's horsemen roughly off their front of pikes," things began to wear a gloomy aspect for the Stuart King. Brentford was henceforth free from invasion, but its recollections of the past must have been revived when in 1665 two soldiers quartered at "Half Way House" brought the plague to Old Brentford.

Of these stirring scenes only one landmark remains. "The Butts" is the name of an unusually wide street, a *cul de sac*, which marks the spot where, even as late as the time of Charles II., archery practice was carried on. The "butt" was a level mark, and required a strong arrow with a very broad feather to hit, differing in this respect from the "prickes" and "roavers."

In early days, when military service was compulsory, every man was required to keep up his skill as an archer, but the laws which enabled Alfred to summon an army from the fields and the workshops, and which enabled Cromwell to depose his king, have long been in abeyance, and the militia of to-day is like the standing army and a paid force recruited by voluntary enlistment.

At Cromwell House, Highgate, are wood carvings which show us what appearance was presented by the musketeers, targeteers, caliver-men, and pikemen, who at Brentford and elsewhere, in the 17th century, upheld the liberties of the people.

Another forty or fifty years was to witness a similar state of things near Brentford. Three or four miles westward is Hounslow Heath, and there James II. assembled a force of 13,000 men to overawe the capital. In 1688 he was at Hounslow in the midst of his army, when the news reached him of the return of the seven bishops from the Tower. As he rode from the camp he heard a great shout behind him. "What is that?" he asked.

"It is nothing," was the reply, "only the soldiers are glad that the Bishops are acquitted."

"Do you call that nothing?" grumbled the King. The shout told him that he stood utterly alone in his realm.

He broke up the camp at Hounslow, and dispersed the troops in distant cantonments, and the old town of Brentford was soon to witness the unopposed march to London of William of Orange.

The Signs of the Old Houses in the Strand in the 17th & 18th Centuries.

By F. G. Hilton Price, Dir.S.A.

(Continued from p. 122.)

White Swan Tavern.—West side of Swan Yard.

About 1660—Franc. Grove issued a farthing token from here.

It subsequently became the office of the "Morning Chronicle." It was burnt down in 1812, when it was a public-house.

No. 332 marks the site of this sign.

Angel.—Next door to Swan Tavern, near Somerset House.

1673—James Briggs, a coat shop.

1705—William Dorrell, woollen draper.

1709—It was called the Golden Angel.

Black Spread Eayle.—Near Somerset House.

1661—Robert Graham.

1672—Mr. Spelbury, apothecary, had two silver tankards stolen.

1732—William Smith.

Cornelian Ring.—Over against Somerset House.

1688—J. Laurence.

Crown and Scepter.—Opposite Somerset House.

1737—Thomas Doughty.

"Whereas the Linnen Manufactory in Scotland has of late years, to the great Satisfaction of the Nation, been much improv'd; these therefore are to give Notice, that there is a Quantity of Scots Hollands lately imported by the Maker, to be sold wholesale and retail, at the very lowest Rates, by THOMAS DOUGHTY, at the Whalebone-Warehouse, the Crown and Scepter, opposite Somerset-House in the Strand.

The above Hollands, as to Quality and Colour, are as good as any imported from Holland.

Note, All sorts of Buckrams at the lowest Prices to be sold at the above-mention'd Warehouse."

Crown and Star.—Over against Somerset House.

1699—Abraham Christian, drugster.

Eagle and Child.—Over against Somerset House.

1684—Pierce Tempest sold a true representation of the Rhinoceros and Elephant lately brought from the East Indies to London, drawn after the life and curiously engraven in Mezzotint. Printed upon a Large Sheet of Paper.

Four Coffins.—Over against Somerset House.

1711—Edward Evans, undertaker.

Golden Bodice.—Near Somerset House.

1685—Robert Crofts.

Golden Fleece.—Near Somerset House.

1693—Capt. St. George.

1705—Mrs. Dayrell, hosier.

Golden Harp.—Against Somerset House.

1702—Canary birds were sold here.

Golden Star.—Over against Somerset House.

1687—Mr. Holzafell.

Hand and Pen.—Over against Somerset House.

1699—Mr. Smeaton at this sign.

1723—James Weston advertised that he taught shorthand here on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Harp.—Over against Somerset House.

1696—William Cooks.

In 1700 the proprietor advertised he had several hundred choice white and grey canary birds for sale from Germany.

Hat and Feathers.—Over against Somerset House.

1664—William Fidge, apothecary.

1673—William Izzard.

King's Arms.—Near Somerset House.

1690—A potter's shop.

Peacock.—Next Somerset House.

1696—Mary Turberville, oculist, sister of Dr. Turberville, lodged here at a bodice shop.

1772—Newnham and Thresher, hosier's.

Now Thresher and Glenny ; No. 152.

Rose Cellar.—Over against Somerset House.

1707—John Toping.

Rummer's Tavern.—Next the Water Gate of Somerset House.

1725—Persons concerned in the undertaking of multiplying pictures by impression are desired to meet here.

The Sacrifice of Abraham.—Over against Somerset House.

1705—Widow Duchemin, French bookseller.

Seneca's Head.—Near Somerset House.

1710—Mr. Varenne, bookseller, advertised the Famed "Purging Sugar Plumbs."

Sun and Marygold.—Near Somerset House ; opposite Katherine Street.

1694—Richard Hamersley, goldsmith.

1712-1752—Edward Hodsoll, goldsmith.

1776—Hodsoll and Michell.

1795—Hodsoll and Stirling.

1824 to 1828—Sir W. Stirling & Co., bankers.

No. 345, Strand, is the site of this sign.

Swan Inn.—Against Somerset House.

1664—Mentioned at this date.

Three Cats.—Near Somerset House.

1702—Edward Taylor.

Three Cups.—Near Somerset House.

1683—Hugh Hammersley, goldsmith.

Three Pigeons.—Near Somerset House.

1661—Roland Pippin, "who cureth Ruptures or broken bellies."

1704—Capt. Gardner lodged here.

Two Blackamoors and Blackamoor's Head.—Over against Somerset House.

1690—Mr. Symons, a strong-water man.

Two Cats.—Near Somerset House.

1700—Edmund Taylor.

Welsh Harp (also called the Harp and Golden Harp).—Over against Somerset House.

1691—Dealer in canary birds.

Wool Pack.—Against Somerset House.

1678—Amy Potter, inventor of woollen laces.

Anchor and Crown.—Over against Catherine Street.

1698—Mr. Painter.

Black a Moor's Head.—Against Catherine Street.

1711—Mr. Vick, watchmaker.

Blue Leg.—Against Katherine Street.

1737—James Barwick, hosier, sells for ready money, all sorts of Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Worsted, Thread, and Cotton Hose and Gloves, wholesale and retail, at exceeding low rates.

Buchanan Head.—Opposite Catherine Street. (Late *Shakespear Head*, when Jacob Tonson lived there).

Andrew Miller, publisher, changed the sign.
This was at 141, Strand.

Golden Cross and Crown.—Against Catherine Street.

1704—Samuel Baily, seedsman.

Golden Star.—Over against Catherine Street.

1712—Edwin Sandys, hosier.

Shakespeare's Head.—Opposite Catherine Street. Afterwards 141, Strand.

1712—Jacob Tonson lived and died here in 1736, possessed of a large fortune. In 1697 he removed from Judge's Head, Fleet Street, to Shakespeare's Head, Grays Inn Gate, whither he came here in 1712. After 1736 it became the Buchanan Head, the occupier being Andrew Millar, a bookseller.—"Lloyds Evening Post," 27 April, 1767.

Tonson the bookseller died worth £200,000, which he left entirely to his brother (a few legacies excepted), which are inconsiderable in so prodigious a fortune.

Ship and Star.—Against Katherine Street.

1705 to 1745—Robert Powney, stationer.

Star and Peacock.—Over against Catherine Street.

1705—A mercer's shop. Advertised that they had a parcel of green tea for sale at 12/6 a pound.

This is probably the same sign as the "Peacock," now No. 152.

Turk's Head Coffee House.—Against Katherine Street.

Encouraged by Dr. Johnson. It was afterwards No. 142.

White Swan Tavern.—332, Strand.

It was at one time the office of the "Morning Chronicle."

Wimbledon House

stood on the east corner of Wellington Street, probably on the site of the "Morning Post" Office. It was pulled down in 1782.

D'Oyley's Warehouse.—Near Wimbledon House.

1761—Robert Chase, haberdasher and linen draper.

Fountain Tavern.—Site of the Divan Tavern ?

1657—A farthing token was issued.

This house existed until 1884 when it was pulled down.

1687—Mentioned at this date.

1693—Thwaites, Vintner.

It was on the site of No. 103.

Goat.—Next door to Fountain Tavern.

1690—John Mead, goldsmith.

Cross Keys.—Near Fountain Tavern.

1712—William Lovejoy, silkman.

Advertised in "The Spectator" that he had a parcel of Bordeaux claret for sale.

Dial.—Near Savoy Gate.

1712—Joseph Gaywood, goldsmith.

Golden Cross.—Near the Savoy.

1673—Mr. Blagrove.

1700—Thomas Awbrey. Sold tuberose roots from Italy.

Hen and Chickens.—Near the Savoy Gate.

1678—Charles Kesterton.

1694—Mr. Bampton.

Rising Sun.—Near Little Savoy Gate.

1689—Mr. Bureau. Sold juice of liquorice for colds.

Sword and Cross.—Next door to Savoy Gate.

1711—Mentioned in that year.

Three Sugar Loaves.—Over against the Savoy.

1685—Mrs. White.

Two Blue Balls.—Beaufort Buildings.

1694—Robert Breakspere.

The Shop of Charles Lillie, Perfumer.—Corner of Beaufort Buildings.

He was established about 1700. From 13th July, 1711, to 1st Oct., 1712, his name appears at the foot of "The Spectator" to the effect that he took in advertisements for that journal.

I find no sign for this house. It has been for many years the shop of Mr. Rimmel, perfumer, at 96, Strand.

Cradle.—In Denmark Court, over against Beaufort Buildings.

1685—Advertisement for the sale of curious books late the library of Monsieur Munichaussen.

Worcester House.

The town house of the Marquis of Worcester; stood on the site of Beaufort Buildings.

Black Moor's Head.—Near Worcester House.

1674—Robert Penny.

Black Raven.—Between Worcester House and Savoy.

1678—C. Blunt, bookseller.

1702—Dr. Read, an oculist, was to be seen here.

Sun.—Between the Savoy and Worcester House.

1666—George Craftes issued a half-penny token from here.

King of France.—Over against Worcester House.

1660—John Kendall, shoemaker.

Exeter Change

Stood where Burleigh Street now is and extended into the main road, so that the foot thoroughfare of one side of the Strand ran directly through it.—(London Past and Present).

It was removed in 1829.

Hat and Feathers.—In the fore walk of Exeter Change.

1699—Hats wholesale and retail.

Lamp.—In Exeter Change.

1700—William Burnet, tinman, advertised for his thin tall maid, who had been missing for a month.

Mitre.—Exeter Change (now Burleigh Street).

1677—John Starkey.

Unicorn.—Exeter Change.

1683—Mr. Rugeley.

Olive Tree.—Adjoining Exeter Change.

1692—Mrs. Norridge, oyl shop.

Birdcage.—Corner of Exeter Change.

1743—John Aubery.

Canary House.—East of Exeter Change, between the Feathers Tavern and Long's Coffee-house.

1655—This was a distinguished house of public resort.

1665—The proprietor issued a penny token.

Pepys went occasionally to this house.
It was probably Cary House.

Black a Moor's Head.—Near Exeter Change.

1698—George Huddleston, bookseller, sold the Gardener's Almanack, by John Evelyn.

1711—Vick, watchmaker, was here.

Cat.—Near Exeter Change.

1700-15—Edmond Payne, goldsmith.

Feathers.—Near Exeter Change.

1686—Anthony Boulcott, a hosier.

1793—Thomas Bott, umbrella maker.

Two doors from Cecil Street. It afterwards became No. 86.

Golden Buck.—Near Exeter Change.

1699—James Jackson, button seller.

Golden Cross.—Near Exeter Change.

1693-7—Joseph Gaywod, goldsmith.

Hand and Jugg.—Near Exeter Change.

1744—It was advertised to be let "as a well accustom'd Home-brew'd Beer House, with a large copper and other utensils for brewing, and all other conveniences necessary for a Publick Howse; likewise a very good Billiard Table, with brass arms for lights &c. all ready fix'd if requir'd; to be sold a penny-worth."

Exeter House

Was on the north side of the Strand on the site of Burleigh Street and Exeter Street.

Angel.—Facing Exeter Change.

1755—William Stephenson, glover.

Golden Fleece and Queen's Head.—Over against Exeter Change.

1707—Van Hilder, hosier, sold all sorts of stockings.

To be Continued.

Vestigial Practices at Feasts.

By D'Arcy Power.

NATIONS are more conservative in their feeding habits than in anything else—a fact which is not surprising when we bear in mind that it is a well-known morphological doctrine that throughout the animal and vegetable kingdoms the organs upon which life depends undergo less modification than any other parts of the body. I have recently had occasion to look up certain points in connection with the meals of our ancestors, and I thought that it would be interesting to put upon record a few of the ancient feast-practices which remain amongst us in a rudimentary form, in the hope that others, more capable than myself, would be induced to do likewise. Middlesex has so long been the home of civic entertainment that an account of such vestigia finds a fitting resting-place in the *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries.*

Some of the most remarkable and interesting table customs still linger in the Inns of Court, yet they do not seem to have been committed to paper, and when a barrister is asked about them, he generally replies, "I recollect that there was something of the kind, but I have wholly forgotten the details." It would, I humbly submit, be worth while to gather together an account of these customs whilst they are still in use. It would be of particular interest—for instance—to ascertain when the number of the mess was increased, for in old times two formed a mess and was the unit at table. Is not the ancient custom of summoning to dinner by a horn still kept up in the Middle Temple, as it is at Queen's College, Oxford? Was a similar practice ever adopted by the Inner Temple, and if so, when was it discontinued? These and many other points, such as the direction the wine takes at mess, and the reason for its course, would form the subject of a most interesting paper by some member of one of the Inns of Court with an intelligent interest in his dinner.

When one is invited to dine in the City one's first impulse on entering the Company's Hall is to look amongst the waiters for the two gorgeously-dressed menials, whose presence signifies that

the Lord Mayor or a Sheriff is amongst the number of the guests. These satellites, like the "scout," "gyp," or "pannier" of humbler individuals, are in personal attendance upon their master, and are the lineal descendants from a time when each mess brought its own attendant, for as yet there were no professional waiters. Mr. Sidney Young gives an interesting account of the evils attending this system. He quotes the following extract in his "Annals of the Barber Surgeons" Company, (p. 447) under the date 25th Aug., 1600: "The bodye of this Company hath susteyned much disparagement by reason that some of the livery and others noe white at all respectinge the worshipp of this Company have not onely by themselves but alsoe by their servants and apprentices disfurnished the tables att ffeastes whereat they have sitten to pleasure their private frendes contrary to all modestie and good government. Doe therefore order for reformacon thereof by the auethoritye aforesaid. That noe p'son of the Lyvery of this Companye beinge not of the Assistaunce of the same, shall not att any tyme hereafter suffer any of his children, frendes, servants or apprentices to staye or attende uppon him or his wiefe att any ffeaste to be kepte in the saide Comon Hall [under a penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.*] An order was also made that no Assistant should have more than one servant or apprentice to attend upon him and his wife at any feast."

Dinner begins with *hors d'œuvres*, which, like the quails or other small birds and the savouries, are served upon toast. The toast is, I think, the survival of the trenchers of bread which served our ancestors in place of platters, themselves replaced in later times by plates.

Pudding, as we learn from the introduction to Lydgate's story of Thebes, was a favourite supper dish in the first half of the fifteenth century, for he writes—

> "A grand puding or a round haggis,
> A French moile, a tansie or a froise."

It was long, however, before puddings became a recognised part of a feast. In the Barber Surgeons Records they appear in the bills of fare for 1678, though tarts and custards appear earlier. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the menus of the "Buckfeast" are extant for the last 200 years, Mr. W. H. Cross—the learned clerk—has shown to me that puddings do not appear until 1710.

Both at the Barber-Surgeons Company and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital it is the marrow pudding which is the first to appear, and marrow pudding is a glorified bread and butter pudding, like an open jam tart filled with bread and butter instead of jam. Ice appeared at the Buckfeast in 1712 when the item of 5*s*. appears for it. The Buckfeast is held in summer, and the ice was probably used for cooling the wine.

Our grace at feasts and at many of the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge is still in Latin. It is often intoned or sung, and it usually takes more than one person to perform it. The whole subject of grace has been so thoroughly investigated by the late Mr. Henry Bradshaw that very little can be added to his remarks, but it is obvious that our present ceremonial grace was once the common form of thanksgiving both before and after meat.

The salver containing rose water is probably the direct outcome of washing the hands after dinner. This practice was a very necessary one before the introduction of forks about the beginning of the 17th century, for originally everyone had to dip into the common dish and wipe his hand upon the napkin provided for each guest. The meal, too, originally began with the washing of hands, but this custom fell into disuse about the middle of the fifteenth century.

The "loving cup" is the "issue" of the mediæval feast. It then consisted of "Ypocras," and marked the time when the guests left the dining-room to the attendants and retired for dessert into a summer-house or into another room. Such a practice is still kept up in Oxford, where dessert and wine are taken in the Common room, or, as it is called at Cambridge, the "Combination room." It is noteworthy in connection with healths that "firing glasses" are still made in the shape of some of the oldest glass possessed by the Old English or Anglo-Saxons. It would be interesting to ascertain whether this is by direct descent, or whether the form was copied at the revival of Masonry.

Such are a few of the vestigia still present in our meals. They might be amplified to any extent did time and space permit, but these imperfect notes are put together for the purpose of acting as a groundbait to those who are much better qualified to discuss the subject than the present writer.

The Site of the Smithfield Martyrdoms.

By H. Gough.

THE spot ordinarily, if not invariably, used for the burning of persons charged with heresy was immediately opposite the entrance to the church of St. Bartholomew the Great. In March, 1849, during excavations for a sewer, bones and ashes were found there, three feet below the surface of the ground; also several oak posts charred by fire, one of them having an iron staple with a ring attached to it. A memorial has been affixed, within the last few years, to a building belonging to the adjacent Hospital, and which overlooks this spot.

It was at this place, most probably, that Joan Bocher was burned in 1550 for holding (as mentioned in King Edward's journal) "that Christ was not incarnate of the Virgin Mary." It is curious to find that the statement of Foxe, to the effect that Cranmer almost forced the King to sign her death-warrant, is still repeated (*e.g.* in Walter Thornbury's *Old and New London*, Vol. II. p. 339), though it was clearly shown by the late John Bruce, F.S.A., more than fifty years ago, that the story is impossible, since, according to the legal practice of the time, Joan Bocher was executed upon a writ *de hæretico comburendo*, addressed to the Sheriff of London, issued out of the Court of Chancery, on the authority of a warrant signed, not by the King, but by the Council held on 27th April, 1550, when Cranmer was not present. The King, moreover, was a minor, and, under the will of Henry VIII., the Council was the governing body of the Kingdom.

A point which deserves consideration in connection with Smithfield martyrdoms is the fact, generally overlooked, that in Queen Mary's reign no person was put to death on a charge of heresy until after the arrival of Philip of Spain, to whom the Queen was married 25th July, 1554. The first of the Marian martyrs was John Rogers, who was burned on 4th February, 1554-5. The extremity of persecution in Queen Mary's reign is certainly attributable to Spanish influence.

In a copy of *The History of the Reformation of the Church of England* in my possession (3 vols. London: 1715, fol.) there is a remarkable anecdote of the author, Bishop Burnet, in the hand-

writing of the celebrated divine Augustus Montague Toplady. As it relates to the corner of Smithfield which is the subject of this article, and appears to be generally unknown, I add an exact copy:—

> Dr *Gifford* told me, June 20. 1769, the following authentic Anecdote, concerning Bp *Burnet*. A little before the Death of Queen Anne, the Bp was riding slowly, in his Coach, round that Part of Smithfield, wch is rail'd in, & in the Centre of wch is that glorious Spot, from whence so many blessed Martyrs ascended to Heaven in Chariots of Fire. The Bp observ'd a Gentleman standing on that distinguish'd Place, in a musing, pensive Posture; &, seemingly, wrapt in Thought. His Lordship order'd his Coach to stop, & sent his Servant to the Person, with a Request to speak with him. He accordingly went to the Coach side, & prov'd to be Dr *Evans*, a very eminent Dissenting Minister, of whom the Bp had some Knowledge. "Brother Evans," said his Lordship, "give me your Hand, & come up hither: I want to ask you a "Question." The Doctor being seated, & the Coachman order'd to continue driving round as before, the Bp ask'd y^e^ Dr "What it "was that brought him to Smithfield, & what was he thinking of, "while standing there?"—"I was thinking," answer'd y^e^ Dr, "of the many Servants of X, who seal'd the Truth with their "Lives, in this Place. I came, purposely, to feast my Eyes, once "more, with a View of that precious Spot of Ground. And, as "Matters have, at present, a very threatening Aspect, I was "examining myself whether I thought I had Grace & Strength "enough, to suffer for X, shd I be call'd to it; & was praying to "God, that He wd make me faithfull unto Death, if it shd be His "Pleasure to let the old Times come over again."—"Brother "Evans," reply'd y^e^ Bp, "I came hither myself, on the same "Business. I am persuaded, that, unless God's Providence "interpose very speedily & almost miraculously, those Times will "& must shortly return. In which Case, You & I shall, probably, be "two of the first Victims that shall be condemn'd to suffer Death at "that Place"; pointing to the Centre.
>
> But it pleas'd God to disappoint the Fears of these excellent Men, by giving such a Turn to public Affairs, as the most sanguine Hope cd hardly have look'd for. Within a few weeks, the Queen dy'd, & King *George* was proclaim'd.

Beneath this narrative is the following note by John West:—

> The above anecdote was wrote by the late Rev^d^ Augustus Montague Toplady, to whom this book then belonged—and was purchased by me at the Sale of his Library, Nov^r^. 20^th^. 1778.
>
> J. West.

At the time of Burnet's visit to Smithfield he dwelt in a house on the west side of St. John's Square, not far distant. His friend, John Evans, D.D., was a well-known Nonconformist minister in London. Dr. Andrew Gifford, from whom Toplady received the anecdote, was assistant-librarian of the British Museum.

M

Quarterly Notes.

ALTHOUGH to the majority of readers it may not be "news" that Earl Spencer has generously offered a site on which to build the proposed County Museum for Hertfordshire, the fact must not pass unrecorded in these pages. The site is in St. Albans, opposite to the Marlborough Almshouses, and amply sufficient for a thoroughly useful building to be placed upon it. A meeting is to be held at the Inns of Court Hotel, London, on Thursday, October the 8th, at 3 p.m., when it is hoped details will be put forward by Earl Cowper, the Earl of Verulam, Lord Aldenham, Sir John Evans, Mr. Walter Rothschild, Mr. H. J. Toulmin, Archdeacon Lawrance, and other Hertfordshire men, thoroughly qualified to speak as to the importance of museums.

* * *

All who can should attend this important meeting. It is with no desire to anticipate anything to be then said that we mention that it is proposed, the Museum once built, fitted and partially endowed, to vest it in the Herts County Council, that body being of course represented on the Museum Committee of Management. No better step could be taken towards ensuring permanency for the Museum; and, once vested in the County Council, its scope as an educational institution seems almost illimitable.

* * *

The temporary museum in the Market Place, St. Albans, has been opened free twice a week—on Thursdays from six to eight, and Saturdays from three to five—since the beginning of July, and it is satisfactory to learn that, on each occasion of opening, there has been an average attendance of five and twenty visitors. Considering the fact that the treasures are housed in a couple of rooms, and that attention is not very prominently called to the Museum, this is an encouraging attendance. Numerous additions have been made to the Museum's contents since the opening, and many more have been promised so soon as a permanent building is erected. Indeed, the curators are obliged, for the present, to refuse proposed exhibits, as there is practically no room to display

them. Still there are some good county things there already—the collection of tokens for instance, the glazed tiles from St. Albans churches, ancient pottery, some found on the site of Verulamium, as well as specimens illustrative of the geology and natural history of the neighbourhood.

* * *

There has been a heated correspondence going on lately in the columns of the *Times* over the custody of the Middlesex County Records, the contending parties being those who hold that the documents should remain the property of the county of Middlesex, and those who assert that, as the majority of the records relate to places now within the jurisdiction of the county of London, the London County Council should be their custodians. The literary and historical researcher has probably no feeling in the matter of custody, one way or the other, save that he wishes to see them in the hands of those who will make them most accessible.

* * *

Certainly, on the score of accessibility, no one can complain of the present keepers of the records. At their cost, and by their efforts, a very bulky calendar of the records, from Tudor times to the reign of James II., has been compiled by Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson, and it is somewhat strange that—when judging by the acrimonious tone of the recent correspondence the records seem to be so much prized by their keepers, their would-be keepers, and the outside public—the work of calendaring has been suspended, because there were not funds enough to carry it on, and that the volumes of the calendar did not find a ready sale!

* * *

But a reason for this may, perhaps, lie in the fact that the calendar, whilst being a little too full, and consequently more expensive to produce, is really not quite full enough. Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson, in order to illustrate life and manners in London and Middlesex at the successive periods dealt with by the calendar, has rightly printed, at length, specimens from the records of succeeding dates; but the question is—has he not overdone this? We think he has, especially when we remember that he has calendared merely a selection of the records. By curtailing the number of examples given, he might have furnished, in the same, or less,

space, a list, at least mentioning every record, which would have made the calendar ten times more useful. Did an enquirer wish to learn if, say a particular indictment was preserved amongst the Middlesex Records, he could have settled the point at once by reference to the calendar, and if he found what he sought, could have consulted the document for himself.

* * *

A calendar to records need not be a readable book; what is wanted in it is completeness. We hope the interest in the Middlesex Records, which the recent verbal battle seems to have aroused, may take a tangible form and produce funds to enable Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson to continue his valuable work, and we also hope that, if he does so, he will consider the present suggestion. A supplementary list of documents belonging to the period already dealt with, and which have been passed over unmentioned, would, in our humble judgment, be a valuable addition to the calendar.

* * *

There are several reasons why the last report of the Historical MSS. Commission—that on Lord Dartmouth's papers (Eyre and Spottiswoode) should claim the special attention of Middlesex and Hertfordshire people. The letters from a number of eminent men and women resident, towards the close of the last century, within the district lying to the north of London, often contain many interesting references to their places of residence. What is written about some—especially those nearer to the metropolis—conjures up a picture of charming rusticity very different, alas, to that which could be painted of them now.

* * *

The theologian and critic, Dr. Samuel Parr, who took an active part in the religious controversies of the last thirty years of the eighteenth century, tells us all about his unsuccessful contest with Humphrey Sumner, then an assistant at Eton, and Mr. Heath, also of Eton, for the head-mastership of Harrow School, in 1771, and of his subsequent purchase of a large house at Stanmore in which he opened a school of his own, where the terms were twenty-six guineas a year, inclusive. Parr is delightfully sarcastic over the Harrow Governors and their then avowed prejudice in in favour of Eton instructors.

Amongst Lord Dartmouth's many correspondents, belonging to what was, in his day, beginning to be called the "Evangelical School," was the Rev. John Newton, of Olney, with whom Cowper the poet went to reside some time after quitting Dr. Cotton's *Collegium Insanorum* at St. Albans. These letters are particularly curious from the mention they contain of the poet's life and habits at Olney. In one, dated 18th November, 1767, Newton wrote "My amiable guests are at present from home. Mr. Cowper has accompanied Mrs. Unwin this morning to St. Albans to consult Dr. Cotton." Some six years later, when Cowper was again afflicted with the most painful despondency, we find Newton himself coming to St. Albans to consult Dr. Cotton as to his friend's treatment.

* * *

Nearly every year notes are published from entomological observers with regard to the occurrence of the Deaths' Head Moth in Hertfordshire, and occasionally specimens are captured in St. Albans. On August 27th a fine full-grown larva of this species was secured in that city. Two or three days after it was placed in a breeding cage it went to earth, having in the meantime eaten sparingly of potatoe leaves. About the middle of June a perfect insect was taken at the Pré, the residence of Mr. H. J. Toulmin.

* * *

Those whose privilege it was to listen to Professor Hales' delightful lectures on places in London, possessed of literary associations, will learn with pleasure that he will, during the autumn of the present year, give a further course on the same subject, limiting the period to be dealt with to that which elapsed between the dates of Dryden and Dickens—roughly speaking a couple of centuries. The lectures will be given, as before, at the Hall, Crossfield Road, Hampstead, and we cannot do better than refer our readers to Mrs. James Hill, 56, Fellowes Road, N.W., the secretary for this course.

* * *

We must conclude these notes with a request to the clergy of Hertfordshire. In our next issue we shall commence to print that part of the return—obtained by the Bishop of St. Albans from the clergy of the diocese as to the parish registers in their custody—

which relates to Hertfordshire. It will be communicated by the Rev. O. E. Tancock, and both he and the Editor of this magazine will be extremely grateful for any information (additional to that asked for by the Bishop or supplied to him) in regard to the parish registers of the county which their custodians can afford.

The Market Cross at Hertford.

By the Editor.

THE exact date at which the Market Cross at Hertford was pulled down, or fell down, is, I believe, uncertain. It may be therefore of interest to refer, in these pages, to some papers relating to its removal in 1610,(1) which I discovered amongst the muniments of the Corporation of Hertford whilst reporting upon them last year for the Historical MSS. Commission.

Writing to the Mayor of Hertford, and dating his letter at "His Majesty's House, Whytehale," the Earl of Salisbury says:— "I have been informed that there is a report in the town of Hertford that the Cross in the markett is to be pulled downe; and not only that, but that some officers of mine should be in speech for buying the lead." He therefore asks "by what authority the same is ordered to be taken down" and commands all whom it concerns "to forbear to proceed therein before I have made his Majesty acquainted with it." As for the proposed purchase of the materials, he continues that he can hardly believe it, "bycause," he says, "I know none I keep that wold medle with any such matter without my privity." The Corporation is therefore bidden to let his lordship know "who they be that have been in speech with you about it, of which, as I hear, Mr. Gravenor or Mr. Manistey, of your company, can advertise you hereof."

The Corporation thought it best, before replying to this letter—evidently written in no very amiable spirit—to take legal advice as to what they had done. The Mayor, therefore wrote to "Mr. Battell, of New Inn," desiring his help

(1) '1610' appeared to be the date on the Earl of Salisbury's letter, but it was almost illegible.

in framing a reply. "We sell [*sic*] it," the Mayor says, "by consent amongst ourselves to pay what we owe. It was builded by townsmen. We have set up a better building in the place, which supplies the use of the Crosse and [is] of greater worth." Further the Cross was "a thing decayed" and of no further use.

We do not find the man of law's advice: but probably the outcome of it was a petition to the Earl which gives us some curious local history: "The Castle of Hertford," say the petitioners, "late used for keeping the assisses of the county, being taken away, and the assisses, also, very likely to be kept; for want of convenient room to sett the justices in, your honour's petitioners, for good of the poor towne have (to ther great charge) new built a large and convenient house, which serveth for the same justices' sitting, and also for the markett, and in the place where the same Crosse stoode. After the moving of which Crosse, your honour's petitioners, finding the town to be indebted for the new building, and that the said Cross was of small use, and like to be a charge to them to repair, taking some learned advyse therein, that it was lawful of them to dispose of it, the Maior and the most part of the petitioners consented to take it down and sell it for money towards the payment of the debt owing for the said new house." The petitioners go on to say that they offered to sell the same "to your honour's servant, Mr. Shawe," but that they had received no answer. They conclude: "The Crosse, Right Honerable, thus standing, the petitioners in all humility appeal to your lordship's censure, and humbly desire your Honour's favourable respect of the said pore town indebted."

The allusions to the Cross as the centre of active life in Hertford are interesting. In his preface to the "Northumberland Assize Rolls" (Surtees Society), Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., refers to the Market Cross as one of the places at which assizes were usually held, in many parts of England in the 13th century; but whatever may have been anciently the custom at Hertford, it appears from the foregoing that, for some time before the opening years of the seventeenth century, the assizes had been held in the Castle. The mention of "lead" in the documents now noticed no doubt refers to roofing, and shows that at Hertford, as at many other places, the space immediately around the base of the Cross was covered in.

Meteorology.

MIDDLESEX.

Observations taken at 62, Camden Square, London, by G. J. Symons, F.R.S., Sec.R.Met.Soc.—(Communicated by John Hopkinson).

June, 1896.—Temperature: min., 41·1° on 1st; max., 85·1° on 15th; range, 44·0°. Rainfall, 2·27 inches on 11 days; max., 0·70 in. on 3rd.

July.—Temperature: min., 47·7° on 2nd and 29th; max., 88·7° on 14th; range, 41·0°. Rainfall, 1·03 inch on 7 days; max., 0·49 in. on 26th.

August.—Temperature: min., 45·4° on 27th; max., 77·1° on 13th; range, 31·7°. Rainfall, 1·92 inch on 14 days; max., 0·37 in. on 24th.

Summer.—Temperature: min., 41·1° on 1st June; max., 88·7° on 14th July; range, 47·6°. Rainfall, 5·22 inches on 32 days; max., 0·70 in. on 3rd June.

The rainfall during the summer was 1·35 inch below the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Observations taken at The Grange, St. Albans, by John Hopkinson, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc.

June.—Temperature: mean, 61·7°; daily range, 18·4°; min., 37·7° on 1st; max., 81·1° on 15th; extreme range, 43·4°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 70 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·5. Rainfall, 1·60 inch on 10 days; max., 0·48 in. on 10th.

July.—Temperature: mean, 63·0°; daily range, 21·1°; min., 45·3° on 29th; max., 84·3° on 14th; extreme range, 39·0°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 69 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 4·5. Rainfall, 0·90 inch on 9 days; max., 0·50 in. on 26th.

August.—Temperature: mean, 58·2°; daily range, 15·1°; min., 43·8° on 27th; max., 72·7° on 13th; extreme range, 28·9°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 78 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·6. Rainfall, 2·42 inches on 16 days; max., 0·55 in. on 25th.

Summer.—Temperature: mean, 61·0°; daily range, 18·2°; min., 37·7° on 1st June; max., 84·3° on 14th July; extreme range, 46·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 72 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 5·9. Rainfall, 4·92 inches on 35 days; max., 0·55 in. on 25th August.

The summer of 1896 was very warm on the whole, but August was rather colder than usual. The daily range of temperature was great, owing to the warm days of June and the still warmer days of July with nights of about the average temperature. The air was unusually dry in June and July, and of about the average humidity in August. The sky was very bright in July, but had about the average amount of cloud in June and August. The rainfall was very small, being but little more than half the average, and there were ten wet days less than usual, although August had about the average fall, and on the usual number of days, a dry period of four months terminating about the beginning of August. The rainfall during these four months (April to July) was only 3·71 inches, which is between half and a third the average. This dry period, however, followed a very wet month, for March had 3·20 inches of rain, being nearly as much as in the whole of these four dry months, and actually more than fell between the 1st of April and the 25th of July inclusive.

Lord Mayor's Procession in 1584.

By Everard Home Coleman.

IN volume nine of the new series of the transactions of the "Royal Historical Society" recently published, there appears a translation from the original manuscript by Dr. Gottfried Von Bülow, Superintendent of the Royal Archives in Stettin, of a journey through England and Scotland made by Lupold Von Wedal in the years 1584 and 1585.*

* The translator did not think it advisable to correct the numerous historical and literary errors of the manuscript, preferring that the translation should be as similar to the text as possible. It should be remarked, however, that the author was more of a soldier than a scholar.

Fairholt, in his "Lord Mayor's Pageants," printed for the "Percy Society," gives an account of the procession for the year 1585, and asserts that it was taken from the first printed description of a Lord Mayor's Pageant known to exist. It is preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and as the following descriptive account refers to the previous year, it may prove of interest.

On the 28th (October, 1584) being the day of St. Simon and Juda, a new megger (? mayor) or burgomaster was chosen. This ceremony takes place every year on the same day and in the following manner. The megger in office goes to the town hall followed by the new candidate. They both wear long coats of a brownish violet coloured cloth, lined with marten, and over these, other coats of the same colour faced with calabar-skins, the latter hanging down on the back and turned up on the sides. On their heads they wear black caps, and a sceptre and sword were carried before them. After them marched twenty-four councillors clad in the same manner, and in the town hall stood forty-eight men, twenty-four on each side, in long black coats also lined with marten, wearing on their backs large bags (hoods) like those which in Germany the shepherds use, of cloth half red, half black, with a bandelier of the same colour over the shoulder and fastened before the chest.

When the council has reached the platform the present burgomaster, and the one which is to come, are seated behind a small table, and then the macebearer advises three times all present to pay attention. Then he takes a book, and he and another gentleman, kneeling down on cushions placed on both sides of the table, they read the oath which the new megger has to swear. When this is done a book bound in red velvet with gilt edges is handed by another person, together with the seal, sword and sceptre, to the new megger. After this ceremony they all go out again, but now the late megger following the newly-elected. Before going out, the two meggers and the council had taken off their overcoats faced with calabar, keeping on only those lined with marten, over which they had large golden chains hanging down in front and on the back as far as the girdle. The queen gives such a chain to every new elected burgomaster, the members of the (town) council who have been elected meggers once before, wear likewise such chains, the others have only stripes

of black velvet on their coats about a hand-breadth broad. The two meggers as well as the council left on horseback, also two secretaries, who rode behind the council. They were clad in similar coats as beforesaid, wearing golden chains beneath their coats. The men with the coloured bags (hoods) marched before and accompanied the new megger to his house.

On the 29th the said megger, together with the members of the council, proceeded by the river Temes (Thames) from the Stalhof to Westminster and to the courts of law. The barge they used was covered with red taffetas ornamented with a white cross, and was followed by many barges filled with mechanics or members of guilds. The men with the coloured bags (hoods) that I had seen yesterday were also present; they are the masters of the different guilds. Each guild or company had its own barge, ornamented with numerous flags by which each company might be distinguished one from the other. A very large barge, painted black and white, was called the apprentice's barge; this barge is uncovered. Besides these, on the river were numerous little boats, altogether several hundred in number, carrying people who wanted to see the splendid spectacle. When the megger stepped into the barge a salute of more than a hundred shots was fired, trumpets and musical intruments were heard from all the barges, and there was great rejoicing on the river as far as Westminster. When the megger left the barge a procession marched before him, headed by the men bearing the coloured bags (hoods) and some trumpeters; after these followed more than two hundred men and the sergeants, each of the latter bearing in his hand the queen's arms in form of a seal, but broader. Everybody whom they touch with them must follow them upon pain of death. Then followed a good number of men with white staffs, sixteen trumpeters, and four pipers; after these two men, each bearing an incense box on a white staff, and then came the man with the sword wearing a broad and high open cap of fur. Now followed the two meggers, behind these the council in the same order as yesterday, but in red coats. The two burgomasters clad in the same coats. Then followed seventy men with spears, clad at the expense of the burgomaster in blue coats and broad red caps all of the same pattern, according to the English fashion. Now followed the whole population, entering

the court-house in a crowd, men as well as women, for English women want to be present on all such occasions.

Though the place was very large, there was no possibility to move. The burgomaster and the council mounted some steps, and swore the oath to the Chancellor of State, who acted as the queen's deputy. When this was over, I and my companions left the place, went down the river in a boat, and took our way to the town hall, where yesterday the megger had sworn to the town. Here sixty tables were placed, each fifteen or twenty paces long, all well-arranged. Some steps higher up, some more tables were arranged in the same manner, and again a few steps higher, behind a curtain, we saw the megger's table, arranged in a stately manner, where he was to sit with the deputies of the queen and the council. We were conducted into two other rooms, four tables being placed in each of them; in the first we found a great many young ladies dining, in the other as many married ladies, many of them very fine-looking. After having seen this, we went to the kitchens. In the first kitchen meat was roasting on eight fires, in the second only boiled dishes were prepared, in the third pastry of different kinds was made. This banquet is arranged by the megger; the expense of it is said to amount to five hundred pounds, one pound being equal to five rixdales *(sic)*.

Afterwards we took our way to the broadest street in London, through which the megger passes on horseback from the court-house, the procession marching before him as afore-said, but at the head of it there are some fire-engines ornamented with garlands, out of which they throw water on the crowd, forcing it to give way, for the streets are quite filled with people. Then came a person sitting on a fine horse, head, neck and body being covered with blue taffetas. Then followed seven flag-bearers; two flags were long, five almost like standards, though of a somewhat different cut, and after these a military banner, followed by some trumpets. After the trumpets some men were carrying a representation in the shape of a house, with a pointed roof painted in blue and gold colours and ornamented with garlands, on which sat some young girls in fine apparel, one holding a book, another a pair of scales, the third a sceptre. What the others had I forget. Now comes the burgomaster and the council, in the same manner as I have

already described, on beautiful and well-ornamented horses, with the guard, trumpets, and pipes, followed by the multitude, fine looking women among it, which was wonderful to be seen. Thus the megger entered the council house, and held banquet. This done, he went to St. Paul's Church with his suite, making procession round the church, whilst hymns were sung and candles borne before him, after which they conducted him with trumpets and music out of the church. This is the way in which they here elect and confirm their burgomaster or megger, who is afterward knighted by the queen's commission. As long as his office lasts he is obliged to keep open house and free table for everybody, and this makes a great difference between him and the burgomasters in Germany. He and his wife have the title Milord and Mylady as long as they live.

Vanishing Landmarks— London, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire.

(Continued from p. 127.*)*

(From a Correspondent.)

St. John's, Hampstead, and St. Marylebone Parishes.—The extensive demolition that has been made during the past twelve months in the north-west of London calls for passing notice, although only two or three houses of note contribute to the general ruin. In 1894 was obtained the Act for the new line—being the extension into London from Annesley (sung by Byron, as Mary Chaworth's home) of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway—to pass through Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, Lutterworth, Rugby, Catesby, Woodford, and Brackley, and so to join the Metropolitan Railway at Quainton Road. Thence it will have running powers over the latter as far as West Hampstead and then follow its own course to a terminus by Lisson Grove in the Marylebone Road (west from Baker Street), and a coal depôt on the entire site of Princess Street (between Grove Road and Carlisle Street). Thus it will be seen that from West Hampstead to the terminus the line runs southwards along the west side of Finchley, Wellington, and Park Roads. For this course the Company have cleared away a large part of Broadhurst Gardens in West Hampstead, some houses in Finchley Road, Waverley Place by the Eyre Arms, and some houses in Circus, Wellington, and St. John's Wood Roads, together with the Clergy Orphan School—east of

"Lord's." After crossing the last-named road the area of destruction widens considerably, taking in all the ground which lies between Grove Road and the Metropolitan line as far south as Boston Street, and includes Lodge Road, North Bank (eastern half), Grove Gardens (*prius* South Bank), Lorne Gardens, Alpha Road, and Boscobel Gardens. Then from Broadley Terrace and Boston Street, southwards, the new works mark Blandford and Harewood Squares for their own. So, the aspect of St. John's Wood is totally changed, acres of garden-ground are laid waste; the once pleasant thoroughfares, with their overhanging lilac, may, and laburnum trees, will be known no more. Moreover, a vast pile of Industrial Dwellings, in several blocks, has been erected for the dispossessed working classes at the angle, south-west, of St. John's Wood and Grove Roads, a portion of its site being that of the old Red Hand Barn, or Farm, which Sir Edwin Landseer converted into the home, No. 18, St. John's Wood Road, which he occupied for forty-eight years until his death there in 1873. In Hone's "Every Day Book," vol. I., will be found an account, with an illustration by Cruikshank, of Voelker's Gymnasium at No. 1, Union Place, New Road—since York Gate, Marylebone Road. Voelker, who had a branch establishment at Fontaine's Riding School in Worship Street, had removed his gymnasium to the New Road from South Bank. No. 41, Alpha Road, was the home of Mary Lamb after her brother's death in 1834; in his Diary H. C. Robinson mentions his going thither on May 28th, 1847, to attend her funeral at Edmonton.

> "There was no sadness assumed by the attendants, but we all talked together with warm affection of dear Mary Lamb, and that most delightful of creatures, her brother Charles; of all the men of genius I ever knew, the one the most intensely and universally to be loved."

In Harewood Square lived Graham Lough, sculptor; in Blandford and Harewood Squares Sir George Hayter, painter. In September, 1860, George Eliot and G. H. Lewes took a furnished house in Harewood Square, No. 10. After abiding there four months they removed to No. 16, Blandford Square, which they quitted in November, 1865, for the "Priory," North Bank. During that interval she wrote "Romola," "Felix Holt," and "Silas Marner." At the Priory, 1865-78, she wrote "Middlemarch," "Theophrastus Such," "Daniel Deronda," "The Spanish Gypsy," and "The Legend of Jubal." Mary Ann Evans first came to London in 1851, and stayed during two years, as assistant editor of the *Westminster Review*, with the Chapmans, at No. 142, in the Strand, in what had been the famous Turk's Head coffee house, but of late has been a tourists' ticket office. Of the Priory, which was altered after Lewes's death in 1878 when George Eliot left it, G. W. Cooke writes: —

> "The house had two stories and a basement. On the first floor were two drawing-rooms, a small reception-room, a dining-room, and Mr. Lewes's study. . . . . The second floor contained the study of George Eliot, which was a plain room, not large. Its two front windows looked into the garden, and there were book-

> cases around the walls, and a writing-desk. All things about the house indicated simple tastes, moderate needs, and a plain method of life."

Few houses of the kind are left in St. John's Wood now. A sum of £301,570 is awarded to the Eyre Estate trustees for the value of their property as taken over by the Railway Company, for whose new undertaking the Countess of Wharncliffe turned the first sod in a garden in Alpha Road on November 13th, 1894. So far they have spared No. 58, Circus Road, occupied by Douglas Jerrold in 1854-7; No. 17, the "Cedars," Elm Tree Road, where Tom Hood lived during the interval 1841-4 and wrote the "Song of the Shirt" for the Christmas number, 1843, of *Punch*; and the house in Grove End Road inhabited for a while by B. R. Haydon. Tom Hood left Elm Tree Road for Devonshire Lodge, Finchley Road (since pulled down for the Metropolitan Railway), and there he died on May 3rd, 1845.

St. Paul's.—The dean and chapter advertise for sale:—

> "Six columns, in the south transept of St. Paul's Cathedral, with monolith shafts of coloured marble, 21 ft. high, including bases and capitals."

The columns stand over the south door entered from the portico above which is the Phœnix sculptured by Cibber. They served as a support for the organ (originally built for the Panopticon in Leicester Square) which was purchased some years ago for the celebration of divine service in the central space beneath the dome. The older organ was moved, in 1860, from above the choir screen to a bay in the chancel, but twelve years later was divided and placed where we now see it. The cathedral authorities then sold the second organ which, I am told, was carried to Clifton. The columns offered for sale must not be confused (as they have been) with the older and smaller set at the north door which carry the inscription to Wren formerly over the entrance into the choir. (See the *Builder*, August).

London House Yard.—On the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard. Here has been demolished the old tavern, No. 8, distinguished by its sign of the Goose and the Gridiron. On the front wall, facing south, was a stone tablet bearing a bishop's mitre, the letters "T. F." and date "1788." The tavern stood, perhaps, on the site of the "Mitre" where, in 1642-4, was exhibited a collection of curiosities which, according to their catalogue, must have consisted mainly of rarities similar in kind to those of "Tradeskin's Ark" at Lambeth, or of the Royal Society when lodged at Gresham College. The catalogue says they are "daily to be seen at the place called the Music House at the Mitre near the west end of St. Pauls Church." There seems then to be some likelihood in the supposition that the later sign (a carved goose standing upon an actual gridiron, and fixed above the lamp over the door) was set up there as a travesty upon the entertainments given in the former house; or the sign may have been designed in burlesque of that of the Swan and Harp in Cheapside, as cited in the Little London Directory of 1677. However this may be, the Goose and Gridiron was a house of call for coaches running westwards, and

formed the meeting-place of the St. Paul's Masonic Lodge to which Wren belonged for many years. He presented to the sodality of the Lodge the mallet and trowel that had been used for laying the first stone of St. Paul's; the same tools were used, if my memory serves me aright, in the laying of the foundation stone of the Cathedral at Truro.

Green Dragon Court, Blackfriars.—Two houses on the west side of St. Andrew's Hill, adjoining the parish schools, together with the east end of Green Dragon Court have been pulled down. The Court stands south of Cloister Court and the churchyard of St. Anne, Blackfriars. At its east end stood the Green Dragon tavern, one of the oldest of its kind in London, marked by a high gable and a ground floor some depth below the present level of the ground. The name of Cloister Court perpetuates the memory of the monastery of the Black Friars whereof remains have been found in the building of new offices for the *Times* newspaper. Close by is Ireland Yard, familiar by repute at least to all students of Shakespeare's life as player and landholder in London.

Some Elstree History.

By P. J. Miller.

THE following extracts from the minute book of the parish of Idlestree, or Elstree, commencing the 29th November, 1769, and ending the 7th July, 1823, should, I think, find a place in the pages of this magazine. From the minutes it would appear that the name of this parish was commonly known as, and written, Idlestree, until the close of the last century.

Notwithstanding that the common of Boreham Wood had been enclosed by an Act passed in 1776, it would appear that the Vestry for the year 1786 had not acquired the sensitive conscience with relation to encroachments on common lands which is so much a feature of our social life to-day, for we find that on the 21st June, 1786, it was resolved "That William Putland, Esq. or occupier, be allowed to enclose so much of the waste adjoining the field before his house, called the Clock House, as far as the said field shall run, conditionally that the sum of Forty shillings be paid annually, on or before Christmas Day, in each year, by the said Mr. Putland or occupier to the Churchwardens of this Parish so long as the said piece of waste shall remain inclosed; and farther that the Wall and Rails thereon, that inclose the forecourt of the said

House, that is deemed an Incroachment made by Mr. Scales the Predicessor of Mr. Putland, remain as they now stand unmolested for so long as the said Annuity of 40s. shall be paid." The churchwarden signs his mark to this Resolution.

The following order made by the Vestry on the 1st January, 1792, sounds comical: "Ordered that 10s. 6d. be allowed the churchwardens for the use of the psalm-singers."

The minutes are perhaps chiefly interesting on account of the echoes of the long war with France at the latter end of the last century and the beginning of this, which are to be found therein. For instance, we read that at a Vestry held on Sunday *(sic)*, the 3rd February, 1793, "It was agreed to allow Thos. Dew and Thos. Staplehorn the sum of 5 guineas to support them in getting two substitutes to serve in the militia of the County of Hertford if the said Thos. Dew do serve his said Master William Wilson till Michaelmas Day next; but if the said Thos. Dew does not serve his said master, Wm. Wilson, to Michaelmas Day next the said William Wilson & John Ealey do promise to pay to the said Parish of Idlestree the said sum of Five guineas."

Again, at a Vestry held the 4th April, 1795, according to notice duly given, "It was agreed that measures be immediately taken for the raising two men for the service of His Majesty's navy according to an Act of Parliament lately passed for that purpose & according to a Precept delivered by the High Constable for the Hundred of Cashio, the Bounty to be given to such two men to be raised by Rate."

A more homely entry about this time is the following:—"At a Vestry held the 6th day of May 1795 it was agreed to give Samuel Philips two shirts in consideration of his having lodged Thomas Hargood for several weeks."

We return to wars and rumours of wars, on Friday, the 12th August, 1803, when "It was resolved that a general meeting of the Parishioners be called for the purpose of taking into consideration the late Acts of Parliament passed for the Defence of the Kingdom and that they be required to meet in the Parish Church on Sunday *(sic)* next the 14th of Aug. inst. between the hours of three and four in the afternoon." In accordance with this resolution a committee was formed, and from the minute book it appears that the gentlemen forming the committee "hereby agree that they

will upon all occasions be ready to come forward with their assistance for the defence of the County in general and of their own particular Parish as the case may require."

On August 25th, 1803, "The Committee met according to notice and resolved that notice be immediately given to all those of the Parishioners who have enrolled themselves as Volunteers requiring their attendance on Sunday next the 28th inst. at Two o'clock of the same day in the field opposite the house of A. W. Taylor Esq. at Barham Wood." Notice to this effect was put up on the church door, and delivered round the parish by the constable.

Again, at a Vestry held on the 24th March, 1813, in pursuance of the notice given for the purpose of taking into consideration the Act of George III. relating to the local militia "It was agreed that a Rate should be made to raise a sum equal to pay the Bounty for such Volunteers as are wanted for this Parish, not exceeding Two guineas per man, & according to the Provisions of the above mentioned Act of Parliament."

A previous entry, however, does not reflect very favourably upon the military spirit of the parish, for at a Vestry held on the 7th August, 1803, "It was determined to offer Five guineas reward for the apprehension of James Saunders (drawn to serve in the Army of Reserve) over and above the sum allowed by Government for the Apprehension of Deserters."

That a considerable amount of distress was caused by this war the following extract will show:—"At a meeting held in the vestry of the Parish of Elstree the 28th Dec. 1800 to take into consideration the condition of the Poor in the said Parish & the high price of provisions the price of Corn and many other necessary Articles of life being at this time extremely high,

"1. Resolved that a sum of money be forthwith raised by a rate of 6d per pound & by voluntary subscription for the relief of the labouring and other poor persons resident in this parish to be applied in manner after mentioned.

"2. Resolved that the money so to be collected shall form a parish purse & that Mr. Wm. Wilson, churchwarden, Mr. Gutteridge Olney, the constable, & Mr. Daniel Browne, the overseer of the Poor, shall be a Committee for the Receipt & application of the money & the Management of the business.

"3. Resolved that so much of such money as the Committee shall think fit shall be laid out weekly in the purchase of Flour, Oatmeal, Herrings, Potatoes, Rice & such other Articles of provision as they shall deem necessary & that the Articles so purchased shall be sent to some convenient place in the Parish to be dealt out (under the direction of a proper person to be agreed with for the purpose) among the poor Inhabitants of the Parish at one half of the prime cost in proportion to the number of persons in each family.

"4. That the Committee do weekly settle accounts with the person to whom the direction & delivery of the provisions shall be entrusted, & receive the money from time to time in such person's hands (after making a reasonable allowance for his or her trouble) and the money so received shall be put into the parish purse and be again laid out in provisions & so continue until the whole of such money shall be expended.

"5. That the Committee shall keep an account of all their receipts and payments (in which they shall be allowed all reasonable charges for their trouble) & shall produce the same when required to any Vestry Meeting of the Parishioners who shall be competent to allow & settle the same.

"In consequence of a letter from the Bishop of London and his Majesty's Proclamation, We whose names are underwritten do agree to reduce within as narrow bounds as possible the consumption of wheat in our respective families, and to use the strictest economy in every article of grain." Here follow several names.

Again, at a Vestry held on the 2nd December, 1804, "It was agreed that in consideration of the very high price of bread, six pence per week, in advance, should be allowed untill the Quartern Loaf should be sold for One shilling."

Let me conclude with an extract which is amusing, throwing light as it does on the rough and ready methods of style of expressing their opinions adopted by our forefathers: At the Easter Vestry held 14th April, 1789, "It was agreed and determined that Job Miles is an improper person to be continued in the Parish House and it is therefore ordered that the Constable do serve him with a copy of this Resolution."

A Quarterly Bibliography of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

[Whilst cordially thanking numerous contributors to this list, the Editor is compelled, owing to the rapid increase of demands upon his space to omit some of the items so kindly supplied. The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review.]

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Holy Well, the, Shoreditch, *vide* Shoreditch.

Holywell Street, Strand.* *Daily Chron.*, Aug. 1.

St. James's, Stafford House. By M. S. Warren. *Woman at Home*, Aug.

Kew Bridge.* *Daily Graphic*, July 25.

Leadenhall Street, crypt in.* *Daily Graphic*, July 3.

Leicester Square. *St. Jas. Gaz.*, Ap. 4.

Lincoln's Inn Fields. *Athenæum*, Aug. 29.

By T. Fairman Ordish. *Antiquary*,* June.

London in 1896. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co., 1*s.*, and Ward, Lock and Bowden, 1*s.*)

Census, March 29, 1896. Copy of Return (Official, 1*d.*)

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East: Scarcity of water. *Times*, Aug. 3.

Before the Great Fire. By W. C. Sydney. *Gent. Mag.*, Aug.

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Guide to.* (Cassell and Co., 6*d.*)

——— Pictorial and Practical, with maps and plans.* (Ward and Lock

London. Guildhall, School of Music.* By F. Klickmann. *Windsor Mag.*, Aug.

Inquisitions Post Mortem. Extracts from. *Proc. of Lond. and Mid. Archæological Soc.* Series II., Vol. I.

Library Map of London and Environs, 3in. to a mile. (G. Philips and Son, 21*s.*)

Musical, features of. By H. H. Scott. *Windsor Mag.*, May.

Open Spaces: Privy Garden, Whitehall, and St. Dunstan's-in-the-East Churchyard. *Builder*, Aug. 8. Fortune Green, Hampstead. *Builder*, Sept. 12.

Social Life in. (When William the Fourth was King.)* By J. Ashton. (Chapman and Hall, 12*s.*) and *Times*† July 25.

Street Names: their Origin, Signification, and Historic Value. By F. H. Habben, B.A. (Fisher Unwin, 6*s.*) also *Builder*,† July 25. and *Times*,† June 27.

Tableted Houses in.* By Mary Howarth. *Ludgate Mag.*, July.

Tea Gardens of, the old. *Daily Mail*, July 4.

Water Supply: the Hybrid Committee's Special Report. *Builder*, July 18.

Lord's Pavilion. *MacMillan Mag.*, Aug.

Marylebone. The King's Scholars Pond Sewer. *Builder*, July 4.

Middlesex North, Rambles in. *See* Hertfordshire Rambles in.

National Gallery.* By C. Monkhouse. *Athenæum*,† July 18.

National Portrait Gallery. Historical and Descriptive Catalogue. By Lionel Cust, director. (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 6*d.*)

By C. Monkhouse. *Scribner*, Sept.

Norton Folgate, Liberty of. Endowed Charities (County of London) Reports and Digests. (Official, 2½*d.*)

Old Bailey, discovery of supposed conduit. *Daily News*, Aug. 27, and *Builder*, *Sept.* 12.

Paddington, Chambers' Cottage.* *Daily Graphic*, June 20.

Piccadilly. Devonshire House. *Builder*, Aug. 8.

Pimlico. Round the Royal Mews.* By B. F. Robinson. *Cassell's Mag.*, Aug.

Regent's Park. How to see the Zoo. By C. J. Cornish. *Cornhill*, Sept.

St. Andrew's (Holborn) Burial-ground in Shoe Lane. *Builder*, July 18.

St. Bartholomew the Great, Church of, views.* By F. Dovaston, and description by E. Aston Webb. (F. Dovaston, 5, George Street, Euston Road, N.W., 1*s.*)

St. Dunstan's in the East. *Vide* London, Open Spaces.

St. Margaret's: Lothbury, The Screen (from All Hallows the Great, Upper Thames Street),* measured and drawn by H. I. Triggs. *Builder*, July 18.

St. Mary Aldermanbury: the Heminge and Condell Memorial. *Daily Telegraph*, July 15.

St. Mary Woolnoth. See numerous letters in the *Times*, Aug. and Sept. The correspondence merged into one about London Churches.

History of.* *Builder*, Sept. 12.

St. Paul's, Views of,* with description by Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, F.S.A. (C. Taylor, Warwick Lane, 1*s.*)

The Clock Face. *Builder*, Aug. 8.

Salisbury Square, Richardson's house.* *Builder*, July 18.

Sardinian Chapel, The. "Typical Churches" Series. *Daily Mail*, Sept. 14.

Serjeants' Inn. "The Order of the Coif," and Serjeants' Inn. By Francis Watt. *Yellow Book*, July. and *Daily News*, July 21.

Shoe Lane, *vide* St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Shoreditch, Discovery of an old well in High Street. *Times*, Aug. 29. *Standard*, Sept. 5.

The Holy Well. *Builder*, Sept. 12.

Somerset House, repair of ornamental stonework upon the Strand façade. *Builder*, Sept. 5.

Spitalfields, a corner in.* *Daily Chron.*, Sept. 5.

Stanmore, Little, *alias* Whitchurch. By late Rev. J. B. Armstrong. New edition, with supplement, by E. Cutler, Q.C. (Edgware, Comber).

Star Chamber, *vide* Westminster.

Stepney Churchyard. By J. T. Page. *East End News*, June 17—Aug. 12.

Stoke Newington Charities. Enquiry by Charity Commissioners. *Times*, July 14.

Strand, the Exchanges in. *Globe*, Aug. 19.

Thames Bridges, from the Tower to the source.* Parts II. and III. By Jas. Dredge. (Office of *Engineering*, 5*s.* each).

Westminster Abbey: Poets Corner. *Daily Mail*, Aug. 2.

——— Sir John Steele's bust of Sir Walter Scott; the mystery of its suppression *Daily Mail*, July 20.

——— Father Smith and the organ. *Daily News*, July 3.

——— The Bell-ringers of, notes on history of. By Charlotte C. Stopes, and *Athenæum*,† July 18.

Star Chamber, the its lock and key [sold at Christie's on July 17 for 155 guineas]. *Daily News*, July 16.

Volunteers (The Queen's Westminster), account of the regiment. *Times*, July 21.

Whitehall: The Priory Garden and James II 's Statue. *Builder*, June 27; *see* also under London, Open Spaces above.

Whitchurch. *See* Stanmore Little.

Zoological Gardens. *See* Regent's Park.

The Earliest Known Cheque.

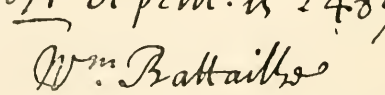
By F. G. Hilton Price, dir. s.a.

THE cheque or order, reproduced overleaf, is, I may say, the earliest existing order of a London goldsmith that I am acquainted with. It is drawn by the eminent banker and goldsmith, Alderman Edward Backwell, of the Unicorn, in Lombard Street, who is so often mentioned by Pepys in his Diary, upon his apprentice [or "man" as he was called], Charles Duncombe. It is interesting to notice that this cheque was cancelled by the right hand corner of the draft being torn off, in the same manner that the Bank of England cancel their paid notes to the present day. Alderman Backwell was in a very large way of business, he kept the accounts of King Charles the Second, other members of the royal family, the Court, and a quantity of eminent merchants, including the East India Company, as may be seen from his ledgers, many of which have been preserved by Messrs. Child and Co.

In January, 1672, a little over eight months after the date of this cheque, the King—being in his usual need of money, which he did not know how to obtain, having so frequently asked Parliament for it, that he had not the face to make the request again—offered an important office to anyone who could devise the means of getting him what he wanted. He was told that the goldsmiths had the sum of £1,328,556 deposited in the Exchequer, which he could seize by closing it. He was greatly pleased at this, and ordered the Exchequer to be closed, thereby obtaining the money he required, and bringing about the ruin of many of the leading bankers and goldsmiths at the time. Backwell had as much as £295,995 deposited there.

Immediately after this it would appear that Charles Duncombe set up for himself as a banker at the Grasshopper in Lombard Street, in order to carry on as much of the business of his late master and other goldsmiths as he was able, and he was joined in partnership by Richard Kent, which firm subsisted until 1688; he rapidly made a large fortune, as in that year he retired from business and severed his connection with the Grasshopper. About the year 1696, he bought Helmsley, in Yorkshire, the late seat of the Duke of Buckingham, and now the seat of the Earl of Feversham. In 1697, he was committed to the Tower for falsifying endorsements to Exchequer Bills. He was tried and acquitted. On the 24th June, 1699, he was elected sheriff without a poll, and was knighted Oct. 20th, 1699; he was Lord Mayor in 1708-9 and died in 1711.

Many more details of Duncombe can be gathered from *The Grasshopper*, by J. B. Martin, 1892; and the *Handbook of London Bankers*, by myself, both published by the Leadenhall Press.



ENDORSEMENT ON THE CHEQUE.

Charles Duncomb:

The 12th Aprill 1671.

Pay unto Mr. Phil: Marsh or the bearer four hundred —
Eighty nine pounds, & place it to the Debt of Mr William
Batalhoy, this by ord.r of

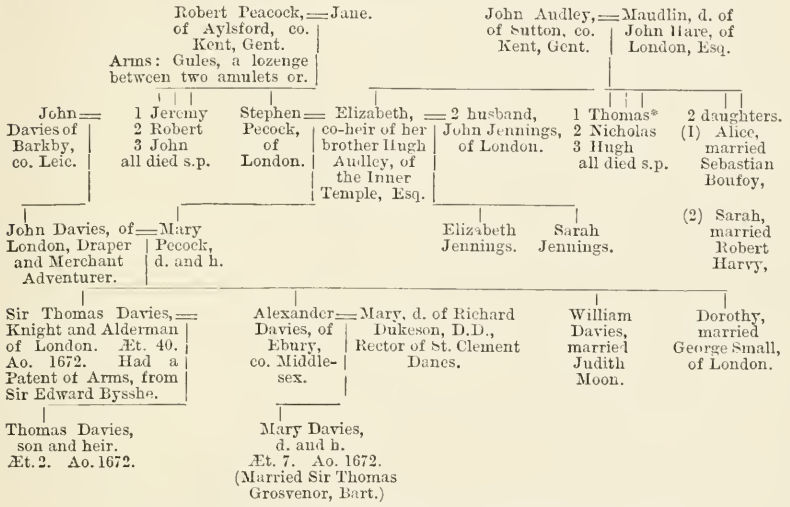
Your Master
Edward Back

489: —

The True Descent of Mary Davis, who brought the Grosvenors their London Property.

By Everard Green, Rouge Dragon.

As Mary Davis, who brought to the Grosvenor family their vast estates in London, has been frequently given a very lowly origin, it may interest readers to know her real pedigree and kinships, from the records in the Heralds' College. Her arms are *Or, a chevron between three mullets Sable.*


Robert Peacock, of Aylsford, co. Kent, Gent. Arms: Gules, a lozenge between two amulets or.
Jane.
John Audley, of Sutton, co. Kent, Gent.
Maudlin, d. of John Hare, of London, Esq.
John Davies of Barkby, co. Leic.
1 Jeremy 2 Robert 3 John all died s.p.
Stephen Pecock, of London.
Elizabeth, co-heir of her brother Hugh Audley, of the Inner Temple, Esq.
2 husband, John Jennings, of London.
1 Thomas* 2 Nicholas 3 Hugh all died s.p.
2 daughters. (1) Alice, married Sebastian Boufoy, (2) Sarah, married Robert Harvy,
John Davies, of London, Draper and Merchant Adventurer.
Mary Pecock, d. and h.
Elizabeth Jennings.
Sarah Jennings.
Sir Thomas Davies, Knight and Alderman of London. Æt. 40. Ao. 1672. Had a Patent of Arms, from Sir Edward Bysshe.
Alexander Davies, of Ebury, co. Middlesex.
Mary, d. of Richard Dukeson, D.D., Rector of St. Clement Danes.
William Davies, married Judith Moon.
Dorothy, married George Small, of London.
Thomas Davies, son and heir. Æt. 2. Ao. 1672.
Mary Davies, d. and h. Æt. 7. Ao. 1672. (Married Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Bart.)

* Had a Patent of Arms from Camden, Clarenceux, dated 7th Oct., 1608, for himself, his brethren, and their issue.

Notes and Queries.

Stratford Place.—Stratford Place was built by Robert Adam, under the direction of the Earl of Aldborough, about the year 1772 (such at least is the date on the iron palisade on the wall at the back of my house). I am anxious to trace the names of the original residents, but can arrive at none previous to the year 1792, that being the date of the earliest "Court Guide" in the British Museum. Can any correspondent help me?—Gerald Ponsonby.

"Mr. Gyles's Kiln" at Kentish Town.—One of the exhibits in the "White" Building of the British Museum is a china bowl which was made at Bow China Manufactory, Stratford-le-Bow, about the year 1760. On a circular card accompanying the exhibit there is a long statement written by Thomas Craft, describing the infinite trouble and pains he had been at in producing the bowl, and he adds "I took it in a box to Kentish Town, and had it burned there in Mr. Gyles's kiln it cost me 3*s*." In the middle of the last century a journey from Stratford-le-Bow to Kentish Town was somewhat of an undertaking, and it seems strange that a bowl made at Bow, a place noted for its china, should be taken to Kentish Town to be burned. The making and painting of the bowl was evidently a labour of love, and it speaks well for Mr. Gyles that Thomas Craft took so much trouble to get it fired at his kiln. I shall be glad if some one can indicate where the kiln stood, and give any particulars concerning it and its owner.—C. M. Phillips, 40, Lady Margaret Road, N.W.

The Plague of Earwigs.—During the summer of 1893 we were troubled by an unusual infestation of wasps. This summer, these insects, so far at least as my observations go, are comparatively scarce, but there is an unusual abundance of earwigs. I shall be much obliged if readers will send to me, in my capacity of Recorder of Insects for the Hertfordshire Natural History Society, or will contribute to these columns, their experiences with regard to them. Are they equally common throughout the district?—A. E. Gibbs, St. Albans.

Hillside Roads about Elstree.—On many of the numerous hills in the neighbourhood of Elstree the roads run straight up and down, instead of curving round to avoid the steep pitch of the hill. It has been suggested as a reason for this, that the forests, with which these hills were originally covered, at one time formed the chief charcoal or fuel supply of London, and that the tracks, now called roads, were originally made as slides for timber. Is there anything known as to this?—E. S. Ormerod, Deacon's Lodge, Elstree.

A View of St. Albans Abbey on an Earthenware Plate.—I picked up, the other day, at an old curiosity shop at Ryde, although I may say at once, *not* for the proverbial song, a soup plate of Staffordshire Delft ware, of the usual blue colour with

conventional border, encircling a view of St. Albans Abbey. The view of the Abbey is after a portion of an aquatint by George Arnold dated in 1778. The inscription on the back of the soup plate, in a floriated scroll, reads:—"St. Alban's Abbey Hertfordshire." Can any reader furnish particulars as to the circumstances under which it was produced, and also if there are any other specimens known to exist?—P. W. Roberts.

The Forge, St. Clement Danes.—In his interesting list of Signs of the Old Houses in the Strand, Mr. Hilton Price cites (page 120 *ante*) "*The Forge of St. Clement's Danes.*—At the corner of Drury Court." Does he mean that John Clarges—who, by another account was a farrier in the Savoy—had a smithy known by that sign at the corner (south-east) of Drury Court and the Strand? Or does he fix on that spot—which I am authoratively informed is within St. Mary's parish—the ancient forge in St. Clement Danes for which the Corporation annually tender to the Crown six horseshoes and sixty-one nails in response to the call: "Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called the Forge in the parish of St. Clement Danes come forth and do your service."? It is stated that the forge was destroyed in a riot *temp.* Rich. II., and never restored. Some place the forge in Milford Lane. Allen, in his "History of London," says that one Walter le Brun, a farrier in the Strand, was to have a plot of land in St. Clement's parish for his forge, and to render the aforesaid service, and that in course of time the plot passed to the Lord Mayor and citizens, subject to the same tribute. There was a Horseshoe Court north of the parish workhouse and burial-ground in Clement's Lane.—Londoner.

The Rolls House and Chapel.—In the account of this home of the converted Jews in London, given in the pages of this magazine (*ante* pp. 49-68), no mention is made of the following curious petition, exhibited in the year 1315, or of the action taken upon it, which I here give from the recently issued official calendar to the Close Rolls for the reign of Edward II., p. 228:—

"Memorandum. That Sir W^m^ de Crekelad and Sir John de Norhampton, *Conversi* Chaplains, and other *Conversi* exhibited a Petition before the King and his Council in Parliament at London, in the eighth year of his reign, complaining of Sir Adam de Osgodeby, Keeper of the house of *Conversi*, London, in this form:

"The said Chaplains who are charged and sworn from their infancy to pray for the King and his Ancestors, and the other *Conversi* of London who are houseless (*desherbergez*) say that whereas Henry III. gave in common, by his Charter to all *Conversi* and all to be converted and housed, the plot where the Court of the *Conversi* is inhabited, Sir Adam de Osgodeby, their Keeper, ought [to allow] them their habitations in their said close, but that he keeps them out and harbours his clerks there, and allows strangers and horses to be harboured there, and that he has demised some of their tenements, where they might be housed, to strangers, for the term of three lives, by their Common Seal, without their assent, to the prejudice of the King, to whom the tenements ought to revert, after their day.—Wherefore they pray that such demises shall be annulled, and that they may have their harbourments in the said close, because if they fall ill or become enfeebled, they have no place where they may dwell, or have refuge or easement of right, except the common close specially built for them, and to be inhabited solely by them, and as the matins and masses of the said Chaplains of the Alms of the Kings their founders are worth as much as the paternosters of laymen *(French)*.

"Which petition having been exhibited it was decided by the Council that it should be delivered to the Chancellor as principal Keeper of all the Hospitals or Almshouses founded of the King's Alms, so that he might do what he should think fit concerning it.

"Having inspected the Petition, the Chancellor sent Robert de Bardelby and Robert de Askeby, Clerks of the Chancery, to the house of the *Conversi*, to enquire into the above allegations and to certify to him concerning the same.

"The said Robert and Robert having called before them the aforesaid parties on Monday the Feast of St. Tiburtius and Valerian, in the Chapel of the *Conversi*, made inquisition by all the *Conversi* dwelling in the house and others then present; whereby it was found by the oath of the *Conversi* that the said William never had a fixed residence within the house, but that he had access to the house in the time of Sir Henry le Aumener, late Keeper of the same, sometimes passing the night in the house, but that the said Keeper prohibited him from dwelling there or being received therein, and deprived him of his wages on account of divers crimes whereof he defamed the whole community of the *Conversi* then conversant in the house, and whereof he accused them by letters to the Keeper, all the *Conversi* having afterwards purged themselves of the same before the Keeper.

"They say also that Adam, the present Keeper, allowed the same William his wages of his special grace, against the will and assent of the *Conversi*. They say that he is not fit to dwell within the house and that they will not permit this in any wise, and in answer to the question whether he was fit to receive his wages they say that this depends upon the grace of the Keeper. As to the two tenements they say that they were demised by common assent of the *Conversi* and almost (*quasi*) against the will of the Keeper, and that William assented and wrote the notes of the demise, and that they were demised for the profit of the house as they are demised at a higher farm than before and the tenants have to do necessary repairs, which

would have to be done at the cost of the house, if they were not so demised. Nothing is done against the said John, because he did not sue.

"And the Inquisitors assigned to William the morrow, as day before the Chancellor to hear and receive answer and judgment.

"Afterwards the Chancellor decided that William should have nothing of the contents of his petition, but that he should be remitted to his Keeper, to be castigated for his false complaint, according to the Keeper's discretion. And the Chancellor ordered that the present Memorandum should be enrolled in the Rolls of Chancery and should be placed upon the files amongst the Memoranda of the Chancery." (*Latin*).

The translation, which appears a little unintelligible in places, is that given in the Calendar.—A. Wilkinson, Sutton, Surrey.

Replies.

The Mynde, Herts (p. 145).—A full account of "The Mynde," in the Manor of Much Dewchurch, co. Hereford, not *Herts*, the residence of the Pye family for 300 years until 1750, is found in *Mansions of Herefordshire and their Memories*, by Charles John Robinson, M.A., Vicar of Norton Canon, Longmans, 1872.—W. R. Woolrych, Croxley House, Rickmansworth.

William Weare's Murder near Radlett (p. 143).—The cottage occupied by Probert, in Gill's Hill Lane, and the pond in the garden, were in existence, at any rate, up to a few years ago, when I was at school in the neighbourhood. The cottage was then inhabited by a labourer's family. The original gallows invented by Thurtell, and upon which he was executed, is now shewn at Madame Tussaud's.—A. R. Thorold Winckley, Buxton.

The pond in which the body was thrown was in existence in 1887, but the foundations of the cottage were only just showing. They were to be found behind the hedge, just where some small firs line the narrow lane after the third or fourth turn at Gill's Hill. An account of the murder is given in Cassell's *Greater London*, vol. I. The lanes round are wonderfully narrow and lonely, and the spot is an ideal one for so gruesome an association.—Sid. F. Stanley, 46, Chancery Lane.

Kentish Town Parish Church (I. p. 174; II. pp. 47, 147).—The note of Mr. C. M. Phillips, being based on personal know-

ledge, is a valuable corrective of the erroneous statements that, without due enquiry or check, are handed on by one topographer to another. In saying the Church has always been known as "St. John the Baptist" I was misled by the statement at p. 61 of *Palmer's History*. This, I am now convinced, is an error. The Church seems to have had no legal dedication; it was officially known up to 1869 as "The Chapel of Ease of Kentish Town" or "Kentish Town Chapel," and since that date as "Kentish Town Parish Church."—W.L.P.

Tyburn (p. 144).—Mr. Milliken's query is thus answered: The three great brooks taking their rise on our northern heights, Hampstead and Highgate, and passing through London on their way to the Thames, are the Hole-bourne, the Tye-bourne, and the West-bourne. The first poured out its waters at Blackfriar's Bridge, where the name Fleet was given to it, but which is correct only as far as Holborn Bridge, now Viaduct, as so far the tide flowed. Its name Holeburn occurs first in Doomsday Book. The second finds its name in a Charter of King Edgar to Westminster Abbey, where its dividing outpour enclosed Thorney Island, the site of the ancient city. It gave name to the village "Tyburn" by Stratford Place, also to Marylebone: St. Mary at the bourne. The West-bourne, properly so called, was amongst other streams fed by the Kilburn, variously spelt in our records, and once fed the Serpentine, pouring out its waters by Chelsea College Hospital. All these streams have left their marks in a very powerful way in the configuration of the Metropolis. A full account of them with maps is given in the *Proceedings of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society* by the writer, and the maps were reproduced by the Rev. W. J. Loftie in his *History of London*.—J. G. Waller, F.S.A.

King's Road, Chelsea (p. 145).—According to Faulkner, "History of Chelsea," ed. 1829, i. 43, "the King's Private Road was originally only a track-way through the fields, for the use of the farmers and gardeners to get access to their lands; but soon after the restoration of King Charles II., it was found a convenient way for his Majesty to go to Hampton Court Palace; and thus it was, after some discussion between the government and the parishioners of Chelsea, converted into a coachroad." The history and origin of the road are given in a petition and statement of Sir

Hans Sloane, Bart., Lord of the Manor of Chelsea, and other freeholders, which is quoted by Faulkner in full, and it appears that this matter was finally decided in favour of the petitioners in the year 1719; since which date the public has had free access to the road. In 1829 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests gave up their rights in the road, and it has since been kept in repair at the expense of the parish. Further details are to be found in Wheatley's "London Past and Present," ii. 345. The road ran from Lower Grosvenor Place to Fulham, and on entering Sloane Square crossed the Westbourne (or Ranelagh Sewer) by a bridge which, from early times, was known as Bloody Bridge or Gate. The churchwardens' accounts of Chelsea show that John Dukes, in 1590, "was enjoyned to make a Causie at Bloody Gate." Before the Restoration it was only a foot-bridge with a plank or board, but a permanent structure was built by order of Charles II. According to Faulkner, (o.c. ii. 352) in old records it was called "Blandel Bridge," which was probably corrupted to "Bloody Bridge" in consequence of the number of robberies and murders formerly committed on the spot (see Wheatley, o.c. i. 205). The bridge seems to have lost its name when Belgravia was planned out by the late Mr. Cubitt; but it existed as late as 1811.—W. F. Prideaux, Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

Bloody—a corruption, some aver, of Blundel, or Blandel* Bridge, stood across the river Westbourn at the now junction of Sloane Square (east side) and Cliveden, *olim* Westbourne, Place. It was formerly known as Bloody Gate, and latterly as Grosvenor Bridge. In the churchwardens' accounts is an entry: "Anno 1590. John Dukes was this year enjoyned to make a causie at Bloodi Gate." The wooden footbridge was replaced with one of stone, 14ft. wide, soon after the Restoration, for the King's use. The present route through Eaton Square (Five Fields), Sloane Square (East Field and Great Bloody Field), and so along King's Road represents the sovereign's private way from St. James's Palace to Hampton Court and Windsor; and, in later times, to Kew. In May and June, 1719, Sir Hans Sloane, as Lord of the Manor, with other freeholders, preferred "petititions" to the Treasury respecting rights of way. The petitions and replies embody a history of the road. At Christmas, 1829, the Woods and Forest Commissioners relinquished all their rights in the

private road, which thenceforward became a public thoroughfare. Privilege to use the private road was granted to certain persons; metal tickets are extant bearing a crown "G.R.," and "The King's Private Road." So, likewise, Kingsgate Street, High Holborn, and King's Way, now Theobalds Road, mark the old route to Theobalds. Confer also Alfred Beaver's "Memorials of Old Chelsea," 1892, 4o; and a survey, 1664-1717, in Faulkner's "Chelsea," 1829.—W. E. D.-Milliken.

* Others give it a more untoward signification.

Reviews.

County Records of the Surnames of Francus, Francais, French, in England, A.D. 1100-1350. By A. D. Weld French, Boston. Privately printed.

Mr. A. D. Weld French, of Boston, Massachusetts, has added another contribution to the history of the widely spread surname of French in its various forms. In "County Records" of the name, he classifies, under counties, from various documents of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, references to the name that occur in charters and legal proceedings. To the genealogist the work is invaluable; to the student of men and manners it is both useful and interesting from the incidental illustrations it gives of life as it was then lived by persons in varying social positions. The extracts for Middlesex and Hertfordshire are specially interesting; they give a number of place names and refer to curious tenures and interesting trades. The book is nicely printed and got up, and has a capital index.

Views of Christ's Hospital. By Freeman Dovaston, London; C. Taylor, 23, Warwick Lane, E.C. (1s.). Views of the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, East Smithfield. By Freeman Dovaston, described by E. A. Webb, London; F. Dovaston, 5, George Street, Euston Square. (1s.)

Mr. Dovaston's photographic views of these two buildings are very well reproduced and extremely artistic pictures. In the first named collection the School Front from Christ Church Churchyard is particularly pleasing, and nearly every view in the latter is valuable for architectural study. Mr. Webb's description of those parts of the St. Bartholomew's Church represented are, as might be expected, clear and concise. It is a pity Mr. Dovaston did not get a description, on similar lines, for his pictures of Christ's Hospital. The two little books are delightful souvenirs of both buildings.

The Herts Genealogist. Edited by William Brigg, Harpenden. W. Brigg, Vol. I. (15s.)

Mr. Brigg is doing a useful work for Hertfordshire by publishing a quantity of original matter for the history of the county. Nevertheless, we think his exploit, like most worthy exploits, is bold; how many people are there in Hertfordshire (or in any other county for that matter) who really desire to see original materials for the history of their neighbourhood made available? We fancy only very few, but hope, for Mr. Brigg's sake, that we are mistaken. Mr. Brigg fills the pages of his well-printed periodical with Calendars to the Hertfordshire Feet of Fines (an unique source of obtaining information about the dealing with estates *inter partes*), Hertfordshire Wills, Hertfordshire Marriage Licences, and Transcripts of various Parish Registers, including that of the Abbey of St. Alban. His effort should receive support throughout the county.

Genealogical Queries and Memoranda. By F. Tudor Sherwood Brixton, 99, Angel Road. (1s.)

This is a kind of Genealogical Notes and Queries for the wide world, and should prove useful if taken up in the spirit it is conceived. The list of county Notes and Queries and other county publications is very handy for reference.

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